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WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor

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FOR ZION'S HERALD.

STRICTURES ON "COMMON GROUND."

" Measures.

We agree that, in any action we may be disposed to all on this or any other subject, we will—

1. Never attack an officer, clergyman, or private mem-

bez of the Church in a public Journal or Lecture, or publicly arraign the official acts of any Church officer; but

And is it true, that the signers of this docume

2. " We agree that we will not countenance any broth-

er in leaving his proper work to lecture upon this or any other subject, without the sanction of the proper authorities of the Church."

Have they done this? Lamentable! Or were they

afraid they might do it? They could not, verily, have

entered into such an agreement, without an occasion, or an object. This would be child's play. But no occasion is mentioned, and of course, it is left to sus-

picion to determine what it was. Be it, however,

what it may, they have determined not to countenance

any brother in leaving his "proper work to lecture," &c., "without the sanction of the proper authorities of the Church." But would they, with such "sanc-

tion?" So the pledge implies. But this is going too

far. It is best to keep brethren to their "proper

3. " No paper shall be established ostensibly for the

Methodist or Wesleyan Societies, or having appellation

"For the purpose above stated." What purpose, pray? To attack an officer, clergyman, &c? Slan-

derous insinuation! "Having appellations attached to them peculiar to our church." This was designed

for Zion's Watchman. And what sacrifice does it

down without success, they now come to barter,

fine "fir" The Advocate closed, we should be con-

closed, -- the combined indigna-

And is it not renarkably, that we would not submit to

these sacrifices? This will be seen as we proceed.

5. " We hold that our ministers and private members

"ARE at liberty to connect themselves as they may

What a glorious endowment for abolitionists. Truly,

times are improving. But mark the provision-

shall not contravene the principles of this agreement."

at ail; for the provision, that our action in so doing

shall not contravene the principles of this agreement,

are at liberty (nor shall it be regarded as an offence for

ount to giving up the whole-"hook and line."

them to leave it with, as without such sanction.

attached to them peculiar to our church.

sanction or no sanction. It is as wrong for

sign it. May it have the designed effect.

This document proceeds thus:-

The public are cautioned against the many Quacks, who stip promise what they cannot perform.

Iter after that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on band as good of the same of the public will traish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, whom extra charge.

establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the lete Mr. Johns Beath of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pade that the lete Mr. Johns Beath of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Trusse, with spring pade trusters without steel springs (these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night;) inaproved Hinge and Pivot Trusse; Unjbilice! Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Angre can ride on horseback with perfect case and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Utert, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knec Cases, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersign-Knee Cases, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have, if his do not suit them after a fair triel, they can exchange for any of them: Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Farr's do; Marsh's Improved Trusses; Bateman's do.; Sahnon's Ball and Sockett; Sherman's Patent; French do.; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heitzleman's India Rut ber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Iyos for children, of all sizes.

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mens of his workmanship may be seen at the Manufacto Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and ma

Any Rind of Trees and the second as when new.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the Certificate of Dr. WARREN, received more than three years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren. Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7. 1835.

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ed with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fatted to sup-June 27. JOHN C. WARREN. Periodical and Book Store.

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J. PORTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1838.

they all and we had before; but with the provision, they are so far from giving up any thing, that they take from us even that which they acknowledge we

6. " It shall not be regarded as an offence by us-but considered just—that prayer be offered in public for the master and his slave, or for the abolishment of the system.

But we recommend that the apostolic language be used, as far as may be, in such devotions." Most extraordinary! "It shall not be regarded as an offence,—but just." So it seems the brethren are

had. How strange that we would not consent to it!

ready to confess, that they have regarded it as an offence, and as unjust. This is what we have suspected. And if it be, what they mean to be understood, it is a humiliating confession. But for the honor of our conference, and our religion, I could have wished it had been a little less public, and more practical. For if I mistake not, it is indicative of ignorance or depravity, all such difficulties shall be adjusted according to the Discipline of our Church. Provided, however, that this shall not prevent the courteous investigation of principles and opinions."

or both, too gross for Christianity, in any of its stages, but more especially in the New England Conference. What inference would any rational person draw from the fact, that ministers of the New England Conference. ence, in solemn assembly, in the year of our Lord one have been guilty of the enormities implied in this language, or that their propensity to them is so strong, thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, "after mu-tual consultation," came to the grave conclusion, that indeed, nothing is more proper than that they should just, that prayer be offered in public for the master and his slave; but recommended that apostolic lan guage should be used in such devotions;" knowing at the time, that the scriptures require that prayer be made for all men, every where? Says Dr. Capers, editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, speaking of the articles of pacification, "evil, indeed, must have been the condition of those Northern Conferences who have adopted them." And that the inferences of others are more favorable, we have yet to learn.

7. "Our preachers have liberty not only to read our rules once a quarter to the societies, and once a year to the whole congregation, but to explain at these seasons any part of our Discipline.'

How very frank and liberal our opponents are ?-Who could have expected such concessions as these? "Read our rules once a quarter to the societies, and once a year to the whole congregation!" And explain Discipline at the same time, beside! brother can be so childish as not to give up his principles,-his Watchman,-his Conventions,-his Lectures, and such like trifles, for the admission of a libpurpose above stated by our aid or sanction, or shall be countenanced by us, which claims to be controlled by any erty so extraordinary? Alas, for his weakness. But when we consider that the Discipline of the Church makes it our duty to read our rules thus, and that we are liable to arrest, and censure, or expulsion, if we don't do it, in what light does this article place us in the eyes of our brethren abroad? I fancy I hear them shouting to each other at the South, as they run their eye over it, "News, brethren, news." The New England and Maine Conferences have solemnly derequire of us? Why, that we give it up, and never establish any other of similar character. This is "common ground" with a vengeance. I doubt not it the societies and once a quarter of the societies and the societies and the societies are once a quarter of the societies and the societies are once a quarter of the societies and the societies are once a quarter of the societies and the societies are once a quarter of the societies and the societies are once and the societies are once and the soc the societies, and once a year in the whole congregawould be very pacifying to the feelings of some, for us to agree to it. The Watchman has been an annoymee to them ever since it statted. Having all ried to whose favor this document courts. Not in fancy write it down, talk it down, and "resolutionize" it merely, but in fact: for Dr. Capers in contempt of it, says it "can never be adopted by a Southern Conferor compromise it down. They know full well, should

we surrender it into their hands, we should be in a fine "fir" The Advocate closed—the Quarterly The That there is some sacrifice in signing this article, no one in his sober senses can doubt. I am surprised that our opponents did it. Whatever I might do, were I blinded by Jesuitical explanations, and comtion of fretted foes without resistance. It would be pelled to act, without time to discuss the cunningly devised thing, I cannot say; with my present knowledge of it, till I am prepared to give up consistency of hese terms: That we would not give up our pens, character, and common sense, and pour disgrace up-on my church, I cannot do it. The sacrifice is too our characters, our principles, our hopes, and suc-cumb to the domination of the few? O, how pug-nacious we abolitionists are! great, even for the peace of the church, however much I may desire it.

4. " We agree that no Societies or Conventions daiming the character specified in section 3d, shall re-twice our approbation or aid. Our conviction is, that, in the present state of affairs, the peace of the church claims at our hands that organizations of this character should with which they have to do."

So it seems, that our anti-abolition brethren, in their Fine "common ground" this! No wonder Dr. crusade against "Conference rights," have formerly Bangs pronounced it the death of abolition! When soldiers give up their arms, it is taken for granted, Conference. But for the sake of peace, they now that they yield. And what is this but giving up our arms. Come, say they, you have engaged to keep to your "proper work," and not to lecture. You have again. But if they disclaim having denied this right, given up the Watchman, now give up your Societies, and Conventions, and we'll have peace. And these stereotyped principle of our Church, about which were the only terms on which they would have it; there has been no controversy. Take which horn of

for when it was proposed in the Committee to make the dilemma they may, their position is not enviable. some slight alterations in the document, some said Thus I have briefly noticed the principal parts of they would have nothing to do with it. But we are the document under consideration, and am about too fanatical for this. The fanaticism of unwavering ready to leave it to its fate. That it is sinking to adherence to sound principles and measures, the most oblivion, I believe is the joy of its warmest advocate offensive fanaticism of the present, degenerate age, is too stubborn, to make a sacrifice of such magnitude, for a delusive plan. It spurns the proposal with contempt. What, give up our principles—give up our rescue of the millions who stretch out their imploring res, and lie down, and submit to be thus shorn! hands for help. They are suffering-dying. Whil Not we. They may have our purses, our reputations in the eyes of men,—our good stations, and even our sical distinctions, &c., the enemy is recovering himbeads if need be; but our manhood,—our sacred honor, self from the shock he received in the first onset, and cour liberties, they shall not have. Sooner than sign enlarging the chains and tightening the cords of his these way, we pray, "let our right hands forget their perishing prey. We have a great work to do—a great tenning." But what do they propose to give us in return for with church officers, but with "principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places."— The nation is to be enlightened—the church reformed. If we cannot do as we would, let us do as we can. them thus to do) to connect themselves as they may choose with any Anti-Slavery Society independent of the church; provided, however, that our action in such the slave. He that loseth his rights for the sake of cases shall not contravene the principles of this agree- the slave, shall find them; but he that findeth them, on the terms they are to be had at present, shall lose them, and the slave's beside. In all we may do, therechoose with any Anti-Slavery Society independent of the church." Precious boon! Invaluable privilege! will try to cast out devils, who follow not with us, May the day be immortal which gave it birth! "Nor forbid them not. If they insist on wearing the cumshall it be regarded as an offence for them thus to do." brous armor of Saul, let them do it. They had better fight so, than not at all. But let us keep to our smooth stones. These have done the deed in Great Britain, "PROVIDED, however, that our action in such cases and they can do it in America. Onward then, brethren, with your Watchman, your Conventions, your But this very much alters the case. It reduces the Societies, your Lectures, trusting in the God of the sense, or rather the nonsense, of the article to this: oppressed, and the victory is yours. The "cake of That we may join "ANY Anti-Slavery Society independent of the Church, provided," we do not join any

The control of Lord and worships the South into their tents, and smiting and overturning them .-The son of Joash sees it, and worships,-the South fears and trembles. To your trumpets then,-your is equivalent to a prohibition of our joining any; inassmuch as there is none in the land we could join,

Lord, and of abolitionists.

without such a contravention. The American Anti-But in all this, I mean nothing rash or disorderly. Slavery Society, with all its auxiliaries, pronounces As ministers and pastors, we have a work to doslavery—not the system merely, but the act under the system by which slaves are holden, sin, without men—as citizens—as husbands, and as parents. No ication. They leave no way of escape for the one of these is to be neglected. God has given us save-holder as this document does. Hence, should time for every duty, and duty for all our time. If, the subscribers to it connect themselves with the American Society, they would be charged with a work," and no one ought to complain, though he find its principles, and could only acquit us at different times in the pulpit,-the closet,-the themselves, by falling back upon their reserved right of explaining it as they please. Our opponents, therefore, give up nothing in the article, even without the provision, except a bare acknowledgment of a right

other course, however skilfull devised, and we shall is a duty which they owe alike to their country a wrong ourselves to no purpose. Take this, and vigorously pursue it, and the days of Slarery are num-bered—the Church is redeemed, and the bondmen

Boston, Sept. 1838.

REPORT ON EDUCATION. Adopted by the New Hampshire Conference, at Danville, Vt., July, 1838. [Concluded.]

In conclusion, it is proper to inquire, What shall 1. Let us endeavor more fully to appreciate the subject of education, in all its various and important

Be it remembered on one hand, tha a proper edu cation never yet hurt a man. It never for example, disqualified him for any station in the Christian Min-A want of such an education has thus disqualified, in a thousand instances. Was not Wesley earned? But was he not qualified o discharge all ministerial duties? On the other hand let it be renembered, that at least in New England, a ministry to be respected and permanently useful, must be well educated and well informed, or it must be miraculously endowed. The latter condition is out of the question. The former is, therefore, our only alternative. Hence,

2. We should, as ministers, make great efforts for

the improvement of our own minds.

That there are so few instances among us to become distinguished in our high calling, is a matter most deeply to be regretted. How many of the ministry throw off study almost entirely! How many entertain no idea of making any improvement after 40 years of age! How many conference preachers actually lounge away an amount of time sufficient, if properly improved, for great and precious attain-

our schools and the youth connected with them, while at the same time we use our influence to keep their numbers full.

C. ADAMS, E. SCOTT, E. MASON, Danville, July 10th, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. "UNIVERSALISM EXAMINED."

toward uprooting this moral "Bohon Upas," than any other which has appeared before the public. It ought to be in every minister's library, and every ful load? How long must the glorious cause of temaccomplished. The author's talents, as a philologist sell and give away? How long sha his recent writings in Zion's Watchman, which will be a sufficient recommendation of the work itself, to convert the world? whenever the public shall generally know of its ex-

Yours respectfully, H. CUMMINGS. Duxbury, Aug. 28, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TEMPERANCE-POLITICAL ACTION.

To the members of the New England Conference, especially those resident within the bounds of this State, DEAR BRETHREN—You will suffer one who posesses no extraordinary claims to your attention, to There being much opposition on this route, owing to ddress a few lines to you in relation to the cause of another line of stages, we were carried on in ou emperance. This truly philanthropic cause demands journey with much dispatch. We arrived in Albany at the present time, the hearty and vigorous co-operation of all its friends. It is well known that a law hours on our journey. We were truly thankful for was enacted, by our State Legislature, at its last session, prohibiting the sale of ardent spirit in small Albany is the seat of government for the State of quantities. This was a well-directed blow at those lit- New York, and is situated on the west side of Hudle places of intoxication, appropriately called "rum le places of intoxication, appropriately called "rum loles!" These nuisances, more terrible, and quite as stands at the head of sloop navigation on one of the destructive as the plague, may be seen at the corner noblest rivers in the world, and may be considered

he friends of temperance.

their dwellings, conveniently situated, for a rum hole, It is built of stone, with an Ionic portico in fro and probably last effort, the broken and scattered pleasant cities of our country. ing, or at least to have them so far under this influence, as that they may be induced to repeal the licause of temperance will have received a blow, from up in great abundance.

Albany, N. Y., April 30, 1833.

slave, -the cause of missions,-the Sabbath Schools; It is for the friends of temperance to say whether —"in quich patience,—in affictions,—in necessities,—in distresses,—in stripes,—in imprisonments,—in the polls at the next election. No trivial considerations should induce them to neglect to give their votes. dishonor: as deceivers, and yet true." Take any for men true as steel in the cause of temperance. It their God. May Heaven forbid that their duty shall

& amor

be neglected.
I acknowledge that I have no peculiar claims to be heard by my brethren in the ministry, but I would seriously suggest to, and most earnestly urge on them the duty, of lecturing on the subject of temperance some time previous to the election of representatives this autumn. Ministers should preach temperance as against any other sin. Let its physical intellectual and moral evils be protrayed to the public mind, so as to be seen in their real magnitude. Let them impress upon all the friends of this holy cause, who are legal voters, the duty of being faithful to the polls. I would more particularly urge this duty, on those brethren in the ministry, who reside within the bounds of this State. Brethren, will you do it? Shall this holy cause come to a dead stand through our neglect? Shall its opposers triumph? Must the friend of temperance be compelled again to witness the in roads of that devastating evil which has well night ruined our country? Shall the worse than widowed mothers, and the poorer than fatherless children, lift their imploring hands and hearts to us in vain? I would say, brethren, look at your temperance documents again, especially the volume of "permanent documents," look at facts—examine the statistics of this evil, and you will find considerations suited to stir your hearts to the very centre. You cannot rise from the examination, but like giants refreshed, strong for new and glorious victories. Worcester, Sept. 11, 1838.

FOR BION'S HERALD. "HAY TIME."

MR. EDITOR-I was conversing with a man yes terday, who said he had drank ardent spirit freely for years, but that now he did not care any thing about it, if he could get cider enough: and no doubt but he ments! Consequently, how many are the same now can, for he has a very large orchard. His house that they were ten or twenty years ago? Whereas farm, countenance, and actions, all say that he stimu can, for he has a very large orchard. His house, hey ought to have been immensely improved!

3. Let us preach on Education. (See Discipline.)

4. Finally. Let us cultivate a deep interest for better pork he never had, likewise they are excellent food for cattle. Here is proof positive, that cider has taken the place of rum, and proof, too, that apples can be used for a better purpose, than to be made in-to cider; inasmuch as a fat hog, looks better than a drunkard, and his starving family.

We profess to have accomplished a great moral re-

form in the church and world, but it is a fact that there are hundreds of church members in New England, who profess to have a temperance pledge for a rule, who drink cider every day! Some plead "UNIVERSALISM EXAMINED."

Br. Brown—I have just finished the examination

But what good will it do? He who drinks none will tle, written by Rev. Luther Lee, of the Black River drinks will be sick, and be obliged occasionally to Conference, which is worthy the attention of every lay by a day or two. Head aches and all kinds of honest inquirer after truth. "Universalism" is not aches will follow him, who drinks eider in hay time. honest inquirer after truth. "Universalism" is not only candidly "examined," but triumphantly refuted; when tried by its own principles, by reason, and by few farmers, consequently but few of the church the Bible. In all its multifurious forms, phases, re- members make cider; and so far as I am acquainted, treats, changes, and modifications, this devouring er-This book, if extensively circulated, will do more make from 10 to 200 barrels every year, and general-

nily circle in this nation. I would recommend to perance be retarded, by these cider drinking Chrisall our preachers in New England, especially, to send tians, who should take the lead in all moral reform immediately to Br. King, Boston, and procure, sell, How long will it take to reclaim a cider drunkard, and circulate by lending, this work, and eternity only when his neighbors, belonging to the church, drink can disclose the amount of good which may thus be cider in hay time, beside making 50 barrels a year to and logician, are well known to all who have read to create a spirit of prayer, and prompt us to duty;

> ONE WHO FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO PLEASE CIDER-DRINKING CHRISTIANS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ALBANY, N. Y.

DEAR BROTHER-Last evening we took stage a Hartford for this place. Riding in the the stage all night is extremely unpleasant; especially when the roads are bad, and the weather cold. We suffered

of many of the streets and lanes in Boston, and in the natural emporium of the extensive trade of a large villages in this State. If the law be sustained, extent of country, west and north. Its streets ac it will effectually destroy these "air holes of hell," very narrow and dirty, especially in the old part of and thereby remove the temptation and the means of the town. The hogs inhabit the streets as if they were intextication to a large class, who otherwise will made for them. A stranger passing through some of ruin themselves and their families, and add to the aleady over-grown list of rum-made paupers, who rally conclude that he had got into what the farmer constitute more than four-fifths of the poor in the State, and whose support during the remains of a ladies, passing in almost every direction, he will soon miserable existence must come out of the earnings of be able to correct his mistake. Many of the houses the friends of temperance.

It appears that this law affects, as indeed it should, some edifices recently built, which present a fine appears in the control of the control other classes in the community. The wholesale dealer in these waters of death, and the covetous landlord, feel that it touches their purse steins. landlord, feel that it touches their purse strings.

Many who pass for respectable men, let rooms in end of Main Street, and presents a noble appearance for which they realize high rents. One place for ported by columns thirty-three feet in height. There such a purpose, will pay the owners three or four are sixteen churches in the city. It contains one very times as much as he could rent it for any other use. It is well that the law bears upon these men, and upon all thing in order. It is hoped that all the friends o who derive any advantage from the nefarious traffic. temperance visiting the city will call at this house, in It is quite time that responsibilities should be placed stead of putting up at those places which meet the where they belong—that the great evil of intemperance eye in almost every direction, where what Robert should be traced up to its proper source, the whole-sale-vender, whom Mr. Wesley denominated "poi-lation of Albany is about twenty-six thousand. The soner general" to the army of inebriates. These are first settlement was made here in 1614. The charter the men who stand at the head of the opposition to of the city was granted in 1686, a short time before the new temperance law. They form a nucleus that of New York. Albany with a little more attenaround which are arraying for a new and desperate, tion to cleanliness and order, would be one of the most

ranks of the intemperate. All minor differences on political and other subjects are to be laid aside, and a and about 1000 members in society. The different esperate effort to make rum-selling an honorable societies are, we believe, in a state of general prosper-usiness is to be put forth. The design is, if possi-le, to have our next Legislature in favor of rum-sell-ly, if not all the members of one quarterly conference are such. We doubt not they will do much good. We are glad to find some here who can feel for the cense law. Should they accomplish this design, the cause of temperance will have received a blow, from up in great abundance.

TRAVELLER. [Whole No. 468.

[From the New Haven Herald.] EMANCIPATION DAY IN BARBADOES. Extract of a letter from a gentleman connected with a mercantile house in New Haven, to a friend, dated

BARBADOES, Aug. 2, 1838. Yesterday's sun rose upon eight hundred thousand freemen, on whom and their ancestors the badge of slavery had rested for two hundred years. It was a solemn, delightful, most memorable day. I look up-on it as a matter of exceeding thankfulness, that I have been permitted to be a witness to it, and to be able to speak from experience and from observation, appiness to which that day has given birth. The day had previously been set apart by proclamation of the Governor, "as a day of devout thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the happy termination of slavery." The thanksgiving and praise were most truly sincere, heartfelt and general. It was an emancipation, not merely of the slave, but of the proprietor. It was felt as such; openly acknowledged and rejoiced in as such. Never have I witnessed more apparently unfeigned expressions of satisfaction than were made on that day by the former owners of slaves, at the load of which they had been relieved.

I do not wish to be understood as asserting that previous to the working of emancipation, the proprietors wished the abolition of slavery. Far from But having, though unwillingly, been made witnesses of the operations of freedom; and having themselves tasted of the previously unknown satisfaction of employing voluntary and contented, because free laborers; their minds became enlightened, soffree laborers; their minds became changed tened, changed: and from being the determined opplete emancipation. I know not in what terms to describe to you the emotions excited by passing through the streets of this populous town on that memorable morning. There was a stillness and a solemnity that might be felt. It was caused by no display of force, for none was to be seen. Here and there a policeman going his usual rounds, but not a soldier, not the slightest warlike preparation of any kind to meet the eye, or overawe the spirit of disorder.

The spirit that seemed to fill the entire population was eminently the spirit of peace, good will, thankfulness, and of joy too deep, too solemn, to allow of any loud or noisy demonstration of it. Of course all stores, shops and offices of every kind were closed. So, also, were all places of amusement. No sound of revelry, no evidences of nightly excess were to be heard or seen. I do not say too much when I assert that the reign of order, peace, and sobriety, was com-

To give eclat to an event of such importance, the Governor had ordered one company of militia to attend with him at the Cathedral. It is an immense building, and was crowded in every part of its spa-cious area, galleries and aisles, with a most attentive and apparently devout assemblage of people of all colors and conditions. Several clergymen officiated, and one of them at the opening of the services read magnetor for a moment the effect in such an audience. on such an occasion, where were many hundreds of emancipated slaves, of words like these, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the op-pressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." The sermon by the Bishop was, as might be expected on such an occasion, interesting and impressive. He spoke with great effect of the unexpected progress of freedom, from island to island, from colony to colony, until, with a solitary exception, upon that day the stain of slavery was obliterated forever from the British possessions. The progress of education, the gradual reformation of morals, and the increasing thirst for religious instruction, were all dwelt upon with great force; and the glory of all ascribed, as was most fit, to the Great Giver of every good and perfect gift. It was an occasion rich with happy emotions, and long to be remembered as a bright and beautiful spot in the pathway of our earthly pilgrimage. The close of the day was not less aus

its commencement. In company with Mrs. H., I drove through several of the principal streets, and thence through the most public thoroughfare into the country; and no where could aught be seen to mar ent and truly impressive solemnity of the day. There were no dances, no merry-making of any sort; not a solitary drunkard, not a gun fired, nor even was a shout heard to welcome in the new-born liberty. The only groups we saw were going to or returning from the different chapels and churches; except in a few instances, where families might be seen reading or singing hymns at their own dwellings.

And now, sir, having arrived at the long looked for consummation of all the labors and prayers of the friends of the slave, for so many years, as I cast my eye around this land of liberty, how many thoughts crowd my mind! I ask myself—Is it indeed finished? And are there none to lament the downfall of time-honored, hoary-headed slavery? Where are the mourners? Where are the prognosticators of ruin, desolation and woe? Where are the riots and disorders, the bloodshed and the burnings? The prophets and their prophesies are alike empty, vain and unfounded, and are alike buried in oblivion.

And why, in the name of humanity, was not this glorious consummation brought about ages ago? Is t because the slaves of 1838 are better fitted fo dom than those of fifty or a hundred years since? No one believes it. The only preparation for freedom required in this island, or any where else, in order to put a peaceful end to slavery, is the preparation of heart in the slaveholder to grant deliverance to the captive. Yours truly, WM. R. HATES.

P.S. Aug. 9 .- All is quiet and the utmost good order every where prevails.

SIR WALTER SCOTT remarks, that the inhabitante of the Orkney and Shetland Islands were chagrined at the erection of Light Houses, because it cut off the principal sources of their living, which depended upprincipal sources of their living, which depended up-on the wrecks of vessels—upon human calamity and misery. It is mentioned by him as a striking illus-tration of human depravity.

In what respect does the conduct of these semi-

barbarian islanders differ from our runisellers who are chagrined because the authorities propose to cut off the principal sources of their living, which depend upon the wreck of human fortunes, of human happiness, and human life !- Illinois Temp. Her.

To CLEAN PAINT THAT IS NOT VARNISHED .- Put upon a plate some of the best whiting, have ready some clean water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the paint, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease; wash well off with water, and rub in dry with a soft cloth. Paint thus cleaned looks equal to new, and, without doing the least injury to the most delicate color, it will preserve the paint much longer than if cleaned with soap, and it does not require more than half the time usually occupied in

FOR ZION'S HERALD. BOLTON CAMP-MEETING.

This meeting commenced Sept. 3, under very favorably auspices. A good number of our friends gs, and made other necessary preparations for the Though all were busily engaged in makthey seemed to say by their deportment, we have one here to worship God. A plentiful rain had alten on Saturday previous, which laid the dust, led the springs with water, &c., and now the sun one forth in all his brightness and splendor, and the atle zephyrs fanned us with their cooling breezes; so that at the commencement, and during the progress of the meeting to its conclusion, the weather was as the as I ever beheld at this season of the year. There were 60 tents erected during the meeting, in most of

which there were religious exercises.

We were called to the stand for the first time on onday evening, and the meeting opened by an in-resting and impressive discourse by the Rev. H. ings, from Josh. iii. 5. "Sanctify yourselves, for toorrow the Lord will do wonders among you." The ject for which we had assembled, and the best maner of attaining that object were presented, and many bresent by their hearty responses said, we will now go to work, and work as God has directed. There were about thirty-five preachers present, who entered into the work like men of God. Most of them engaged in eligious exercises in their respective tents with their own flocks. This they found very profitable.

The preaching during the meeting was of the best and. We were not called to sit an hour or two, and sten to a dry, cold, theoretical sermon. good such preaching may be in its place, at Campacings we want clear, pointed, impressive, and actical preaching; such preaching we had, and God was it. Every sermon seemed calculated to produce good and an immediate effect. Our attention was alled by the different speakers to the nature and imortance of entire sanctification; -importance of bristian perseverance ;- the nature of gospel salvaion ;-the true character of the gospel ;-the willingness of Christ to save sinners;—the duty of immediate repentance;—the fearful consequences of putting off salvation;—the resurrection of the body; the sinfulness of wearing superfluous ornaments; the awful results of dying without an interest in Christ, &c. Many listened to the word with the most profound ttention, and many, under its influence, sought and and the Saviour. Some exclaimed "We never heard uch preaching before!" Truly the "word was with Many will never forget the preaching which heard at the Bolton Camp-meeting.

The religious exercises in the tents were generally teresting, and I doubt not, profitable. Here, most the lovers of Jesus had an opportunity of engaging fervent prayer, speaking of the goodness of God and singing the songs of Zion. Here, many received the blessing of perfect love; backsliders were relaimed, and many broken-hearted penitents, for the est time, found pardoning mercy. Many while en-aged in these exercises, felt their hearts to grow arm with holy fire. They wept, they praised, they mied. It was heaven "begun below.

In addition to the exercises in the tents, we had during the meeting, several public prayer-meetings, in different parts of the ground. Several were relaimed and converted at these meetings. They were very profitable.

About seventy were converted to God at this meetbesides many who were reclaimed from a backdidden state. Many who were converted, were young men, who promise much to the Church. The Lord keep them by his power unto eternal salvation.

lany professed to experience the blessings of per-Church, generally, were quickened. Old processors got their backslidings healed, and rebaptized into the work of God. The weak were strengthened, the wavering confirmed, and the doubting made to be-

On Friday morning we held a very interesting Love Feast. Here the old soldier of the cross, those who had just received a clean heart, and the young converts, spoke of the goodness of God Among those who testified of the goodness of God, was a deaf and dumb man, who found the Lord about a year since. He told us, by signs, that he had been a great sinner, and that God had blessed him with his great salvation. It was silent eloquence it is true, but it was powerful. It spoke loud to every heart. Many wept, others rejoiced. All doubtless could exclaim, "It is good for us to be here!" After Love Feast the ent of the Lord's Supper was administered to about six hundred communicants. It was a solemn

We did not forget the missionary cause. At the close of the Love Feast, we took up a good collection in jewelry. Many seemed disposed to give up their trinkets to send the gospel to heathen lands, and seek for the adorning of a "meek and quiet spirit."— Friday afternoon, bro. Seys, missionary from Africa, addressed us on the subject of missions, from Luke x. 35. During the day the collection for the mis-

onary cause amounted to more than \$150.

The best order prevailed throughout the meeting.— All, with few exceptions, were disposed readily and cheerfully to obey the rules of the meeting. Some said, "There is as good order here as in the house of

Our meeting closed on Saturday morning. The parting scene was truly affecting. Many were now shaking hands with each other for the last time. But all seemed to look forward with pleasing prospect to the "city above," where they will soon meet to part All seemed to say, "We shall have a good no more. meeting in glory!" After shaking hands with each other, and while the friends remained in an entire circle around the ground, our beloved P. Elder ascendal the stand, and requested all who had obtained the victory during the meeting to give a hearty shout to God. The signal was to be the raising of his hand. Such a simultaneous shout of "Glory to God," I never before heard. But it was glorious.

On the whole, I think we can safely say it was one of the best Camp-meetings ever held in Bolton, or in this part of New England. R. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. HOLDERNESS CAMP MEETING.

I am requested to send, for publication in the Herald, an account of a Camp-meeting held in Holderness, N. H., the first week in September.

There was probably about thirty-five or forty persons justified. A great number were advanced in ess, and some professed perfect love. But that which ranks the meeting higher than most meetings of the kind, is, it was of a character to make a very favorable impression on the public mind toward this seams of grace, in favor of religion, and the doctrines of Methodism. This we infer, not merely from the number of converts, and the increase of spirituality mong Christians, but from the numbers who attend ed, the universal and fixed attention through the whole, the apparent amount of conviction upon the people, the gratification expressed by professors of ifferent churches, and the general interest taken in

the meeting by nonprofessor The tents were prepared in neat order, and the people appeared to understand managing, as though accustomed to Camp-meetings. All seemed to be ready at prayer at proper times, and ready to change their exercise and repair to their seats at the sound of the trumpet. All heard attentively the word, and when, at the close of the sermon, the serious were in vited to the altar, the praying army gathered round, and while all within the circle were kneeling before God, and one voice was heard in supplication, hundreds of hearts were ascending to neaven, strong faith took hold on mercy, and souls were soon brought into the liberty of the children of God.

The meeting was one of the most pleasant of the some other colleges. Nw I am satisfied that this is kind we ever attended, and we would now record, first, our expression of gratitude to God for his blessing upon the meeting, and second, our thanks to the people, who are worthy of all praises for their exeryoung men who gradute with us, have the almost young men who gradute with us young men who gradute with young men who gradute which you who was young men who gradute with young men who gradute which you who was young men who you who was young men who you who was young men who you who was y tions to render the meeting interesting, and their excellent order and good attention. We trust they will reap a harvest.

Plymouth, N. H., Sept. 7, 1838.

By a large the meeting interesting, and their exceptant prospect of geting employment immediately after they graduate. have such a correspondence on this subject with ill parts of the country, that all our graduates find profitable employment.

In conclusion, I wold add, to the praise of God

i amoore

Br. Brown.—A Camp-meeting has just closed at Holderness, N. H., at which God has poured out his spirit in some good degree, and souls have been converted. The editor of the Investigator thought there would no good result from the nine Camp meeting. would no good result from the nine Camp-meetings, the appointments of which were in the Herald in one week; but great good has already been the result of one little meeting. One gentleman, a leading man in the town where the meeting was holden, who has been a Universalist, came forward just before the meeting closed, and gave his name to be enrolled with the followers of Jesus, and still this is but a small part of the good which has been done. Satan's kingdom is fast falling in this region. May the Lord hasten its overthrow.

Yours, truly,
L. D. BLODGETT.

Sandwich, N. H. Sept. 8, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

GREENLAND, N. H. Ba. Brown-I am happy to say that the Lord is Things which were ready plessing us in this place. to perish, have revived, and began to bud and blossom. Our Sabbath School has more than doubled. With the addition of books, just received, our library is very good. We have formed a very interesting Bible Class of more than twenty, and others will join soon. The church has awoke as from a deep sleep, and put on her best attire-holiness unto the Lord. One young man has professed faith in Christ Last evening, four persons presented themselves as subjects of prayer, who meekly knelt at the shrine of mercy, while we endeavored to bear their cases to the bleeding Son of God. Respectfully yours,

FOR ZION'S HERALD. THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Mr. EDITOR .- Before I saw the notice of our commencement in the Herald, copied from the Advocate, I had intended to have communicated a brief account of our Literary Anniversary, and in connection, made some other remarks relating to the Institution, which seemed to me at this time, particularly appropriate. The account already published, however, will preclude the necessity of any further notice of the com-

152. Thus it will be seen, we are still on the advance tory over falsehood and slavery, it will be owing in a as to numbers, having had a regular nett gain of from great degree to their vigilance and energy. We be-1831. I trust, too, we are advancing in all other respects, so far as our internal arrangements and adity, and by the ties which bind you to your enslaved furnish the means of enlargement, according to the of the cause in every town do their duty promptly. probable advance of the University, or whether our indifference and parsimony shall stint the growth and distinguished advocates of the cause from abroad, what is duty in this matter. Next year a plan will be presented to them, according to the decision of the Annual Conference at its last session, which will enable them, if they will, to do us great service in our pecuniary concerns.

The New England Conference, to her praise be it

spoken, has been the first, I think, to lead the way in forming Education Societies, in our Church. On this subject I beg the privilege of saying a few words their education. Two of the beneficaries of the N. and sad the destruction of morals and character."-E. Conference Education Society, graduated this Mer. Jour. year, and with warm and willing hearts, they are already in the field, and are the only ones out of a class of 26, with one other exception, who are likely for the present, if at all, to join the travelling ranks. Not Extract from a City Tract Society's Missionary Rebecause there were not several others who were licensed preachers; but they were in debt, and must In the month of June I was requested to visit enter the travelling connexion.

We insert the following, which has been received and the encouragement of the church, that we have

[Will the Maine Weseyan Journal be pleased to publish this?

W. F.]

FOR ZION'S HERALD. AN IMPOSTOR.

A certain individual by the name of Thomas W. Lamphere, has been citting curious figures in this section, in the disguise of a Methodist preacher, for a few years past. Said Lamphere removed four or five years since from Nerwich, Vt., or from that region, to Canaan, Vs., where he married a wife, but they could not agree to live together for only a short time. He came recommended as a member of the Methodist Church, and also with licenses to preach, as a local preacher, one signed by Br. Storrs, understand, and another by a Br. Scott, and C. D. Cahoon, P. E. He preached in these parts some time to the acceptance of the people, until his diffi-culty with his wife, since which time he has occasionally dabbled with counterfeit money, and dares not make his appearance openly here. He passed a counterfeit five dollar bill to Br. E. Ladd, of Dalton N. H., and has been published in the Democratic Republican; but las since been preaching in Randolph, N. H., and in Bathel, and other towns. He is a young man, of toleraby good talents, and might have been a useful man if he had conducted right. The public should beware of him, especially Methodist people. L. D. BLODGETT.

West Stewartstown, N. H., Sept. 1, 1838. P. S. He sometimes calls his name Lamfield. He is now in Hereford, in Lower Canada, where his parents live.

YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

THE FRIENDS OF IMMEDIATE AND UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

BRETHREN-The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society has devolved upor mencement exercises. I will add my testimony, how- us the pleasing duty of inviting you, one and all, to ever, to what has already been published, to the superior merit of the oration before the literary socisuperior merit of the oration before the literary societies, by A. H. Everett, Esq., on the literature of the Bible. It was an intellectual feast, and rendered the more interesting to me, by the pleasing thought, that scores of young men, who are destined to act a public part in life, were imbibing sentiments in favor of the holy oracles which could not fail deeply to interest them in these fountains of truth. Professor Allows are made to the convention is imperiously demanded at the present crisis, as a means of enlisting the efforts and combining the influence of the Young Men of this ancient form, who are destined to act a public part in life, were imbibing sentiments in favor of the holy oracles which could not fail deeply to interest them in these fountains of truth. Professor Allows or the Commonwealth on the side of Liberty and humanity. spoken of, although I had not the pleasure of hearing it. These public occasions, in connection with our literary Institutions, accomplish much for the cause salvation or the downfall of our free institutions. It of education. They give a popular character and a general interest to the subject, and invest our seminaries of learning with a public sympathy which cipation was 'an enterprise for the young who could never could be secured by the mere exercises of the follow it up and bear it through to its consummation; We have examined and received more than sixty and the history of moral reform in all ages proclaim new students, for the present collegiate year, and our whole number on our next catalogue will be about this country, truth and freedom shall ever gain a vicvantages are concerned. We greatly need, however, countrymen, to come up to the Convention, by hunincreased accommodations, both for public rooms and dreds, from every county in the State. There should rooms for students. We have rooms for 123 in the be no delay in the appointment of delegates. In rooms for students. We have rooms for 123 in the College buildings, and have hired a small house in which we room 13 more, making provision in the whole for 136. The remainder have, with difficulty, found rooms in the neighborhood. The question is soon to be decided, it seems, whether our friends will at home. But this cannot be done, unless the friends

blast the prospects of this rising seminary. I begour and such other measures adopted as it is hoped will render the Convention one of

Yours for the slave, AMOS A. PHELPS, JOSHUA V. HIMES, Committee EDMUND QUINCY, of Arrangements. WENDELL PHILLIPS, OLIVER JOHNSON,

The Albany Temperance Recorder says that the Fourth of July of the present year was celebrated to our brethren. The greater portion, probably, of those who are going through the University, are young State of New York, on strictly Temperance Principles. men of straitened circumstances; many of them are PLES, that is, without wine or other intoxicating getting an education, in view of the ministry; but to drinks. Remarking upon this fact, the White Mounget through they are obliged to involve themselves in tain Ægis says: "Many years will not roll by, we debt, and hence, after they graduate, they are com-pelled to enlist in the work of teaching, to discharge liberty shall be celebrated all over the land in a rathose debts. For this purpose, they emigrate to the tional manner, without the use of intoxicating drinks. West and South; and perhaps it oftener than other- We are pleased to be able to say that we have not wise happens, that they settle down in this or some heard of a single accident or affray taking place at dar calling, and the itinerant work is de- any of the Temperance assemblies, to mar the prived of their needed services. Whereas, if they and rational enjoyment of the occasion,—while at were prepared to go into the field immediately, they those festivals where bumpers of punch and chamwould greatly strengthen the ministerial work. This, pague were called in requisition to stimulate the pamany would do, if the Church should assist them in triotism of the guests, fearful have been the affrays,

> [From the New York Evangelist.] THE TRIUMPH OF UNIVERSALISM.

earn money to discharge their obligations. I know aged man who was supposed to be near his end. He it is well to raise up teachers; Christian educators of was moral and intelligent, and had been instructed, youth are greatly needed, and may do a vast amount from childhood, in the doctrines of evangelical reliof good; but we want at least, a good proportion, to gion, but his heart was opposed to vital piety. For ater the travelling connexion.

In addition, it ought now to be known, that the to send for a minister; but when the disease had made Board have found it necessary to curtail their credits. large inroads upon him, and death stared him fright Heretofore, we have credited any student his board fully in the face, a dark and dreary eternity began to and term bills, who could give bonds for their payment, in a reasonable time after he should graduate; but this has drawn so heavily upon our limited funds, family, at a time of sickness. He was evidently that it has been determined we can at present, give no man credit for board. For the term bills, we still frame shake with agitation, and to hear his groans and give credit, on good security. This curtailment of cries for mercy, as the truths of the gospel were urged credit, urges an additional argument in favor of the Education Society.

What a favor would some wealthy man confer on What a favor would some wealthy man confer on the same of the same the church and the country, if he would give now, to the kingdom of heaven. At this eventful momen or bequeath at his death, the sum of ten thousand of his history—this crisis of his state—I was taken dollars as a loan fund, to be devoted to the education sick, and thus prevented from visiting him for several of indigent young men, who would give bonds to re- days. During this interval, there was introduced to fund the money advanced, with interest, in two years him a Universalist minister, and seeds were sown in or three years, after they graduate. It would be a perpetual charity. The interest would probably more than cover any losses that might occur, and fifty young men might in this way, be kept continually at College. I know of no way by which a greater amen would be saved? and said, that he had been told mount of good could be accomplished, by the same by the Universalist that all would be well with him. mount of means.

Before closing, I will drop one word respecting the vain. He had wilfully rejected the grace of God: the comparative expense of our University. Some young men, I understand, have declined coming here, because they think our expenses are higher than at dark and desolate. The next time I saw him, he rid-

iculed the Bible ;-the next, his reason was gone ;- public mind,-and 2dly, the essential requisitions for the the next, his spirit was in the eternal world.

"There is a death whose pang Outlasts the fleeting breath: Oh, what eternal horrors hang Around that second death!"

VERMONT STATE PRISON. [Abstract of the Report for 1837.]

In the Vermont Penitentiary, prisoners diminished: number of prisoners in 1837, 92; the smallest number in 25 years. Average number about 100; highest number 138. Commitments in 1837, 30; aver-sympathies, or the duties of men. In proof of this, he age number of commitments in 25 years, 36; recomnitments, four; not very good; deaths two, or one most sought after, especially by the young, who are dis.

Sabbath, conducted by a resident chaplain; a Sab- elegance, or force and sublimity in all the productions of Sabbath, conducted by a resident chaptain; a Sabbath School for half the convicts; ignorant convicts are taught to read; lights are furnished Saturday and of this. They require of every individual, whatever may Sabbath evenings to enable the convicts to get their be his station in life, the same character in kind, which lessons for the Sabbath School; evening prayers are they require of public men. attended every day in the week; religious books and tracts have been liberally distributed among them, and it is in contemplation to establish a day school for the ignorant; no suit of clothes is furnished suitable for the Sabbath.

good evidence of conviction of sin and conversion to possessed by some for acquiring an education, he remark God, and some of the discharged betake themselves ed that the first requisition for the possession of such a to industrious habits, and become useful citizens .- style as is adapted to the wants of the age, is a knowledge

In a letter in the Washington Globe respecting the Indians on the frontier, we find the following para-

"One great cause of so much difficulty among the Indians is whiskey. The country is now flooded with it. The Indians in this district and the adjoining one have been drinking for some time to great excess. This paralyzes every effort to benefit them and unless the strong every effort to benefit them and unless the strong arm of power is put forth to generalization. The last requisition recommended to the stop it, very little can be done for them-If it was audience, was Patient Thought, involving Abstraction made a criminal offence for any white man to sell or and the habit of fixed Attention. give them whiskey, it would in a measure, put a stop We profess to have given only a meagre sketch of this to it. Something must be done, or the Indians are lost irretrievably. Shame! Shame! upon the white delivered, will be printed for general circulation. The

From the Mercantile Journal. SORE THROAT.

Mr. Editor—I saw in your paper some time since a recommendation of the daily use of cold water, applied to the neck, as a security against sore throat. My own experience concurs with yours on this point. I was many years since subject to that ailment, and was advised to try this remedy by one who had proved it. I did so, and try this remedy by one who had proved it. I did so, and have had no return of the complaint. As the season has come when there is considerable exposure, from the contrast between the temperature of the day and evening, it may be well to remind your readers of this method of protecting themselves. Below I give you the testimony of Sir Walter Scott on the same point, which I transcribe from one of his letters published in Lockhart's life:

George McDuffie, a duellist,

"When I was subject a little to sore throats, I cured myself of that tendency by sponging my throat, breast, and shoulders, every morning with the coldest water I

ZION'S HERALD.

ROSTON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1292

SABBATH SCHOOL LECTURES AT THE ODEON. In accordance with the promise made in our last, we will attempt a brief description of the first Lecture in the course, delivered by Dr. Stone of the Episcopal Church. We are aware of the great difficulty of the undertaking, but our readers will not expect us to

" Gild refined gold."

Indeed, we fear that the very brevity of our remarks may be injustice to the address.

The introduction consisted chiefly of two important thoughts, viz. That the religious education of the young has already been done and threatened. Mr. Presion, by consequence, intellectual and moral qualifications are indispensable to Sabbath School Teachers. These thoughts were expanded in a concise and masterly style, which him." Suppose Mr. Adams in the way of offset had said

overpowered by a consciousness of its magnitude, and expressed the wish that he might not be expected to exhaust Should we in their estimation deserve the name of a it, but that it might inspire him with humility, and his Christian, or even a civilized community? But we thank auditory with a spirit of inquiry.

ence upon the Intellect, which he fully substantiated by to return good for evil, to indulge in threats of such a referring to the history of Christian and heathen lands. bloody character. Will it be said that there are many This part of the discourse was full of interest, and evinced Christians in the South who will not approve of such a a mind familiar with the changes which had taken place course! We ask who has condemned it? Who in the in empires and nations, and with the cause that had oper- South has ever lifted his voice against it? What editor ated in their production-the Bible. He next inquired into The reason of the fact—if there one word of disapprobation of Mr Preston's threat? Not

led to an examination and description of the Bible, in In the affair of poor Dresser who was lynched at Nash which he dwelt in strains of holy eloquence upon its unrivalled antiquity—its succinct account of all the important facts which constitute our world's History-its church with himself, and even the minister from whose matchless Literature—its deep and spiritual Philosophy— hands but a day or two before, he had taken the holy sacits sublime and exhaustless Thought, and its unerring, rament, stood by and consented to, and some of them even inspiring Spirit. In all these combined elements of power, he found reasons sufficient to explain the marked distinction which the religion of the Bible had made in the self preservation;—that were the slaves to imbibe the human family.

human mind, adverting to its renewing power in changeled. Leaving the usual mode of reasoning in reply to this ing the heart and freeing it from the dominion of sin, and we ask how it is, seeing slavery is a "divine institution," thus giving it scope to enlarge and expand ;—and also to that the slaves have not been taught this, and convince its direct effect upon the Reasoning Powers, in correcting of its truth? It is said they are generally tractable and our first principles-destroying the spirit of sophistry, and willing to be instructed; and that many of them have in stimulating the mind to inquiry.

the mind and expand its faculties.

In fine, the whole discourse was rich with thought, now deeply agitated bosoms of the southern people, desglowing with eloquence, and fervid with piety. To us it displayed a mind upon which the Bible had exerted a

SECOND LECTURE AT THE ODEON.

deep and holy influence.

The second lecture was delivered on Sabbath evening, the 9th inst., by Rev. J. W. Downing of the Bromfield all young persons, and especially of Sunday School purpose, gravely seat himself, and, pulling out his cale Teachers to cultivate their intellectual faculties."

The speaker introduced his discourse by a brief eluci- nality of slavery, proceed gravely to question his cate dation of the fact, that the great law of the Universe is chumens! We have been trying to think what the first that of Progression, and that this law obtains in the Moral, as well as in the Mineral, Vegetable, Animal, and Inceive how it would read. Perhaps some of our ingenion tellectual world; but that beyond a certain point, the correspondents could furnish us a fac-simile catechism. mental faculties cannot be successfully cultivated, to the To be serious, however, if slavery is what its defenders neglect of the moral powers. Addressing himself to say they believe it is, is it not their imperious duty, imteachers, he showed how indispensable to them is intellectual cultivation; that to fit them for their calling, they reason to believe that in the present state of things, there need a mind disciplined in the school of the prophets, is much restlessness and anxiety for freedom on the part and a heart daily imbibing wisdom at the cross of Christ. of the slave, some foreboding of insurrection on the part

style of speaking and writing which greatly affect the content to spend his life in unrequited toil.

The speaker sustained the first proposition by showing that it is the intention of Providence, that mind should be a shou act upon mind. The age of metaphysics was spoken of when Des Cartes, Hume and others acted a conspicuou part, and which through the writings of Reid, was sueceeded by an age of rational thinking which in its turn, seems also to have passed away, and we now live in an "age of intensity." Excitement is the goddess which mitments, four; not very good; deaths two, or one in 46; not quite as favorable as usual; escapes none; females, two; insane, one. [Why not in the Asylum at Brattleboro?] Colored, four; earnings by contract, equal to all expenses for three years, and contractor, liable for deficiency, and entitled to the surplus; [a bad system; too much of selfishness in it to admit in ordinary circumstances of impartial justice.] Moral and religious instruction: a Bible to every man; the usual services of public worship on the Sabbath, conducted by a resident chaplain; a Sab-

> The speaker than proceeded to the second part of his discourse, which was to consider " The essential requisites for the possession of this style."

After touching upon the difference in men on the score Some of the convicts, the chaplain says, exhibit of natural talent, and likewise on the superior advantages of Human Nature. A knowledge of the nature and pow. er of language, was also indispensable. Writera and speakers must not only possess a knowledge of men, but also of the instruments by which they can be moved. An enlightened understanding, including the judgment and reasoning powers, was highly requisite. The habit of analysis was recommended, as not only necessary to assist in

subject was discussed with clearness and force exhibiting a close acquaintance with the human mind, and the best method of its cultivation. Each proposition was clearly defined and happily illustrated, and the whole discourse was chaste in style and rich in thought.

The large audience, composed, we presume, chiefly of Teachers and Parents, listened with an attention indicative of a deep interest in this great and important subject. The third Lecture was delivered on Sabbath evening last. We took notes of it, but have not had time to write

THE DIFFERENCE.

George McDuffie, a duellist, a slaveholder, living on the unpaid toil of scores of his poor fellow-creatures; the enemy of free discussion, of the right of petition, the traducer of the free laboring people of the North, comes to New York, and his arrival is announced in flattering terms; he visits Saratoga Springs, and doubtless receives the hospitalities and good offices of our distinguished fellow citizens wherever he goes throughout the state; beside this, his intention to sail for England to recruit his health is published in our commercial peoper for weeks the advance. this, his intention to sail for England to recruit his neam is published in our commercial papers for weeks in advance, bia, the seat of government of S. C., for the restoration of his health, or on purposes of business, what would be his reception? This venerable man-not venerable alone on account of his years, but by reason of his private virtue and his public services—this fearless advecte of the conand his public services—this fearless adverate of the constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens—this hampion of the principles of the Revolution, that "all men secreted equal and entitled to liberty,"—this man laden she has been with popular honors, and wearing out the lad days of his life in the defence of popular rights, would be robbed and lynched by a demonited near the results and the results are related to the results of the related to the rel robbed and lynched by a demoniac negro whipping mul-titude, and if he escaped with his life, it would be only because a mob had learned to be merciful.

We have no doubt this would be the case, from what compeer of Mr. McDuffie, used language like the followshewed the deep interest the Sabbath School cause had during his late speech, "Let a slave-holder come to the As he announced his subject, The influence of the Bible upon the Intellectual Powers, he seemed to be well night of the speaker, that he was only declaring the sentment of the speaker, that he was only declaring the sentment. Catching "his inspiration from his theme," he first too much by the principles of truth and justice, too much by the principles of truth and justice, too much considered The fact that the Bible does exert an inflube any thing in the Bible to account for it. This inquiry one. In vain we look to religious men for these things aided in the cruel whipping which he experienced!

But it is said that this course is necessary in order to spirit of liberty, insurrections would break out, and the He then showed The operation of the Bible upon the lives of the slaveholders and their families be endanger made a profession of religion. How is it that they have Lastly, he proved that The truths of the Bible enlarge been so slow to learn this important truth, the inculcation of which would immediately banish every fear from the pite the most strenuous exertions of the Anti-Slavery Societies. Has the South done its duty in this respect? Has it appointed teachers, and made it their duty to instruct the slaves in the "divine origin" of this "corner stone of our republic," this "balance-wheel" which regulates the whole body politic?

We must say that it would be rather a laughable sight, St. Church. His subject was "The duty incumbent on to see a slave-holder, or any one employed by him for the chism, gravely prepared to inculcate the "divine" origi-He proposed 1st, to consider the characteristics of that of the master, and much difficulty in keeping the slave

SEPTEMBER 19, 1838. THE "GREAT V

[Correspondence of the vicinity of Chicago-The "Grand Pa Mode of settling by the "Squatters land—Lands not in the market, settle from Massachusetts—Rock River coun er night adventure—Extreme thirst of BR. BROWN : Sir-After leaving

our course toward Madison, the ca ritory. The first ten or fifteen mil country is very low and wet, so m and Autumn, as to be almost im comes undulating, and capable of t provement. Except near the city parket, though much of it is clain This prairie which by way " Grand Prairie," extends nearly and into the Territory, a distance About twenty miles west of Chicag beautifully romantic, the prairie the eye can reach, studded with bearing some appropriate name d first settlement near it, or some which it may have chanced to " Cherry," " Hickory," and " Elle After fording the Desplanes, we

eight miles wide, with no path Grove." I mention this, as it was of travelling, to ride hour after ho high to our horses, having little grove, or house eight or ten miles we found a house kept by a Mr. who furnished us with a good sup ed of our dinner, we relished i brought us through a section of co than any we had yet seen.

Much of this land is claimed h vet in the market. They usually acres of the choicest land, and the wish to purchase a place among t right to peaceably possess and comes into market, and the right ernment price, no man daring to or two to explain this matter. The country, much of the land not in by what are called "squatters." what they please, commonly of ploughing a furrow around their " having made an ample claim sell comes, 80 or 160 or more acres fo even \$500, for a large claim. Wi in the same vicinity, they form a l themselves, by which every m claims are defined. Having es every man enters his claim in o obliged to improve to a given an otherwise his claim is forfeited i that case he is dispossessed by fore No man is allowed to hold more th ly, or more than half a section if o times one man enters upon anot called "jumping a claim." In th claimant had been modest in his cl it, he would be defended to the hazards, provided he was a good

latter would be sustained. These associations have anothe cure to the first settler the right to ment at Congress price. Having hardships of a new settlement, he farm by paying for it, and no ma dare bid over \$1.25 per acre for to their cost. But should one m than a respectable farm (240 acre ered such an one) a board of com by them to decide how much he

of sale, without competition. Another fact connected with th note. The lands not in market w settled, than those in the market, ly this. When the lands in any d many of the best selections are m their agents. Actual settlers are and settle lots surrounded by entr cupied for several years. They

on the public lands, as above desc

The Fox River runs through

have described, and extends near forded Fox River at Cornish's ferr prietor, or rather his father, who is gentleman from Massachusetts. pecially his garden, which excee possible in so new a country, it the sward with but one ploughing dom saw in the best gardens of N you should think me premature in tility of the country, I will defe point until I see more of it, and will content myself with just give journey. From the flattering been accustomed to hear of the I was prepared to see somethin found elsewhere; but in this I w several miles on either side of t more broken than at a greater crossed this river at Janesville. we were enabled to ford it. Here phic cities which our country in growth has produced. It stands Dixon's ferry, and is made up of or four houses, half of which are eastern side of the river, the ne distant, and which would have can out of our way; while on the miles from a human habitation, a 3 o'clock, P. M., we resolved to We therefore refreshed ourselves being so provident withal, as to

After riding some twelve miles ed our way by taking the wrong til night overtook us. During thunder storm had thoroughly we to lie out all night upon the group dark to the termination of the pr woods, and selecting a stately tre ed out our horses to graze, and com tions for the night, by collecting within our reach. With much which we had no sooner done, the ning commenced, accompanied v of which continued most of the r the warring elements, without but little rest. In the morning b saddled our horses, and proceeded the right path, still wet with the By this time our thirst had become water since the previous day, wh of bread tasteless. After riding we succeeded in finding the lost our way. We now had 16 miles f house, and without any road but some eight or ten miles before w about 12 o'clock at noon, we arr settlement, made up of three or fo which was kept as a public house her husband. She was known for Mother Welch." She appeared ification of most of the evil qual an incarnation of evil. She howe lic mind,-and 2dly, the essential requisitions for its

he speaker sustained the first proposition by showing it is the intention of Providence, that mind should upon mind. The age of metaphysics was spoken of n Des Cartes, Hume and others acted a conspicuous , and which through the writings of Reid, was sucled by an age of rational thinking which in its turn, ns also to have passed away, and we now live in an e of intensity." Excitement is the goddess which ns over every thing that appeals to the interests, the pathies, or the duties of men. In proof of this, he arked, that in regard to reading, those authors are sought after, especially by the young, who are dis uished either for beauty, or strength of style. The ilar speakers of Great Britain and of the United es were alluded to, whose voices amid all the tumulta e people, were heard, because they possess intellects ed to the age. The same power moves the hearts he people in a Lecture Room, at Conventions, at the tings of Benevolent Societies, and in the Sacred Desk community expected, he observed, either beauty and ance, or force and sublimity in all the productions of ic men, and they will rest satisfied with nothing short is. They require of every individual, whatever may is station in life, the same character in kind, which

require of public men. he speaker than proceeded to the second part of his ourse, which was to consider "The essential requisites he possession of this style."

fier touching upon the difference in men on the score atural talent, and likewise on the superior advantages essed by some for acquiring an education, he remark. hat the first requisition for the possession of such a e as is adapted to the wants of the age, is a knowledge luman Nature. A knowledge of the nature and powof language, was also indispensable. Writers and kers must not only possess a knowledge of men, but of the instruments by which they can be moved. An ghtened understanding, including the judgment and oning powers, was highly requisite. The habit of an is was recommended, as not only necessary to assist in tal operations, but as an indispensable qualification teacher, to which also must be added the power of eralization. The last requisition recommended to the ence, was Patient Thought, involving Abstraction the habit of fixed Attention

Ve profess to have given only a meagre sketch of this Lecture, which we hope, with the others already vered, will be printed for general circulation. The ject was discussed with clearness and force, exhibia close acquaintance with the human mind, and the method of its cultivation. Each proposition was arly defined and happily illustrated, and the whole dis rse was chaste in style and rich in thought.

he large audience, composed, we presume, chiefly of chers and Parents, listened with an attention indicaof a deep interest in this great and important subject. he third Lecture was delivered on Sabbath evening We took notes of it, but have not had time to write m out for this week's paper.

[From the Emancipator.]

THE DIFFERENCE.

eorge McDuffie, a duellist, a slaveholder, living on the seal of government of the seal of government of government of government of the seal of government of the seal of the se the seat of government of S. C., for the restoration of colum-health, or on purposes of business, what would be his exption? This venerable man—not venerable alone on ount of his years, but by reason on his private virtues his public services—this fearless advecate of the con-utional rights of his fellow-citizens—this champion of principles of the Revolution, that "all men —e crea-equal and entitled to liberty,"—this man latten on he been with popular honors, and wearing out the last so finis life in the defence of popular rights, would be beed and lynched by a demoniac negro whipping mulbed and lynched by a demoniac negro whipping mul-de, and if he escaped with his life, it would be only ause a mob had learned to be merciful.

Ve have no doubt this would be the case, from what already been done and threatened. Mr. Preston, a peer of Mr. McDuffie, used language like the followon the floor of Congress ;-" Let an abolitionist come he South, and if we can catch him we will hang Suppose Mr. Adams in the way of offset had said ing his late speech, "Let a slave-holder come to the rth, and if we can catch him we will hang him." Supe this had been uttered with a conviction on the mind he speaker, that he was only declaring the sentiments is constituents; what would the South think of it ?ould we in their estimation deserve the name of a istian, or even a civilized community? But we thank aven we have our residence in a community governed much by the principles of truth and justice, too much the precepts of that blessed book which commands us return good for evil, to indulge in threats of such a ody character. Will it be said that there are many istians in the South who will not approve of such a rse! We ask who has condemned it? th has ever lifted his voice against it? What editor he South, religious or political, has ever expressed word of disapprobation of Mr Preston's threat? Not . In vam we look to religious men for these things. the affair of poor Dresser who was lynched at Nash e-an affair unequalled, considering all circumstances, its atrocity and cruelty, the members of the same rch with himself, and even the minister from whose ds but a day or two before, he had taken the holy sac-

But it is said that this course is necessary in order to preservation;-that were the slaves to imbibe the it of liberty, insurrections would break out, and the es of the slaveholders and their families be endanger-Leaving the usual mode of reasoning in reply to this ask how it is, seeing slavery is a "divine institution, t the slaves have not been taught this, and convinced its truth? It is said they are generally tractable and ling to be instructed; and that many of them have de a profession of religion. How is it that they have en so slow to learn this important truth, the inculcation which would immediately banish every fear from the w deeply agitated bosoms of the southern people, desthe most strenuous exertions of the Anti-Slavery cieties. Has the South done its duty in this respect s it appointed teachers, and made it their duty to inact the slaves in the "divine origin" of this "corner ne of our republic," this "balance-wheel" which

ent, stood by and consented to, and some of them even

ed in the cruel whipping which he experienced!

ulates the whole body politic? We must say that it would be rather a laughable sight, see a slave-holder, or any one employed by him for the rpose, gravely seat himself, and, pulling out his catesm, gravely prepared to inculcate the "divine" origiity of slavery, proceed gravely to question his cateumens! We have been trying to think what the first estion would be; but we cannot for the life of us conve how it would read. Perhaps some of our ingenious respondents could furnish us a fac-simile catechism. he serious, however, if slavery is what its defender they believe it is, is it not their imperious duty, imdiately to convince their slaves of this? For we have son to believe that in the present state of things, there much restlessness and anxiety for freedom on the part the slave, some foreboding of insurrection on the part

the master, and much difficulty in keeping the slave

ntent to spend his life in unrequited toil.

THE "GREAT WEST."

SEPTEMBER 19, 1838.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

yode of settling by the "Squatters"—Method of purchasing one place on the way. It was now 2 o'clock, P. M., and hand—Lands not in the market, settled first—Fox River, a farmer exceedingly hot. from Massachusetts—Rock River country and Janesville—Anoth-er night adventure—Extreme thirst of the travellers.

"Hickory," and "Elk Groves."

After fording the Desplanes, we crossed a prairie about Grove." I mention this, as it was to us a very novel mode yet stands a short distance from his house. The Squire's of travelling, to ride hour after hour through grass breast brother with a large and interesting family has recently high to our horses, having little else to guide us but a come on from Massachusetts, and have taken up their resgrove, or house eight or ten miles distant. At this grove idence here. They live on the south side of the smallest we found a house kept by a Mr. Barnes from Vermont, mound, from the top of which we had a fine view of the who furnished us with a good supper, which, having failed of our dinner, we relished much. The next day tiful country on the south and west. This region is doubthan any we had yet seen.

wish to purchase a place among them; i. e. they sell the but abounding with limestone and flint. right to peaceably possess and enjoy the land until it comes into market, and the right to purchase it at the government price, no man daring to bid upon him. A word or two to explain this matter. Throughout this western by what are called "squatters." They usually claim resolved to use its influence in calling a State Convention every man enters his claim in due form, which he is Commonwealth, during the present important crisis. obliged to improve to a given amount in a given time, otherwise his claim is forfeited if another wants it; in that case he is dispossessed by force of arms, if necessary. called "jumping a claim." In that case, if the original locked up-while the year before, there were fifty-one. claimant had been modest in his claims, and had improved it, he would be defended to the last moment, and at all hazards, provided he was a good citizen; otherwise, the

latter would be sustained. These associations have another design, which is to secure to the first settler the right to purchase his improvement at Congress price. Having gone in and braved the hardships of a new settlement, he claims a right to his farm by paying for it, and no man, speculator or settler, dare bid over \$1.25 per acre for it, as many have found to their cost. But should one man have claimed more than a respectable farm (240 acres being usually considered such an one) a board of commissioners is appointed by them to decide how much he may bid for at the time

of sale, without competition. Another fact connected with this subject is worthy of settled, than those in the market. The reason is obviously this. When the lands in any district come into market. many of the best selections are made by speculators and their agents. Actual settlers are unwilling to purchase and settle lots surrounded by entries that may not be occupied for several years. They rather choose to settle on the public lands, as above described.

etor, or rather his father, who is a very intelligent elderly the sward with but one ploughing. Better sauce I seldom saw in the best gardens of New England. But lest you should think me premature in my judgment of the ferlilits of the country. been accustomed to hear of the "Rock River country," ble classes, as an invaluable treasure. I was prepared to see something better than could be found elsewhere; but in this I was disappointed; as for

til night overtook us. During the afternoon, a violent cents. This practice is termed "sweating." thunder storm had thoroughly wet us, which illy fitted us to lie out all night upon the ground. Having come about dark to the termination of the prairie, we rode into the woods, and selecting a stately tree, we dismounted, turned out our horses to graze, and commenced making preparations for the night, by collecting all the combustibles within our reach. With much ado we kindled a fire, which we had no sooner done, than the thunder and lightning commenced, accompanied with a violent wind, all stitutions of the M. E. Church. of which continued most of the night. Thus exposed to of bread tasteless. After riding some ten miles farther, we succeeded in finding the lost path, and were again on our way. We now had 16 miles farther to ride to the first house, and without any road but an old Indian trail, and \$4487 to each conference.

When we take into consideration the fact that their allow. settlement, made up of three or four huts, the principal of her husband. She was known for 100 miles around as ilites? 'Mother Welch." She appeared to be a perfect person-

radnity of Chicago-The "Grand Prairie"-" Elk Grove "_ about 30 miles distant, and no water to be found but at Stay there we could not, even if we went " supperless

to bed" in the woods another night. We therefore hast-Ra. Brown: Sir-After leaving Chicago, we directed ened on our way as best we could. Before riding half air course toward Madison, the capital of Wisconsin Ter- that distance, where we expected to find water, our The first ten or fifteen miles around Chicago, the thirst became excessive, and we had anticipated much country is very low and wet, so much so in the Spring pleasure from the cool fountain, but judge our disappoint-Autumn, as to be almost impassable. It then be- ment, when, after riding 15 miles, we could find no water comes undulating, and capable of the most successful im- and must ride 15 more before we could be relieved. I envement. Except near the city, the land is not in the assure you that the pain which I experienced from thirst market, though much of it is claimed and improved.

This prairie which by way of distinction is called almost maddening. At about 8 o'clock in the evening, Grand Prairie," extends nearly the length of the State we arrived at the Mounds, at the house of Mr. Brigham, and into the Territory, a distance of some 300 miles. commonly known as Squire Brigham. He is a gentleman about twenty miles west of Chicago, the country becomes of considerable influence in this country. He came here heautifully romantic, the prairie extending farther than some twenty years ago, has lived surrounded by Indians the eye can reach, studded with beautiful groves, each ever since, and has accumulated a handsome property. hearing some appropriate name derived either from the The cordiality with which we were received was exceedfirst settlement near it, or some fruit or animals with ingly grateful to our feelings, after having fasted, or near. which it may have chanced to abound, as "Plumb," ly so, 36 hours, and rode on the last day not less than 56 miles on horseback.

The fort erected to protect them against the hostilities eight miles wide, with no path to guide us, to "Elk of the Indians in their last attempts to cut off the whites, brought us through a section of country far more lonely ly valuable from its mineral resources, and is in the market, but much of the best of it is taken up by speculators, Much of this land is claimed by settlers, it not being though much valuable land remains to be entered. The vet in the market. They usually claim from 200 to 1000 surface of the country here is less even than farther seems of the choicest land, and then sell claims to such as south. Some of it is quite broken and poorly timbered,

> Yours, &c., R. SPAULDING. Blue Mounds, Wisconsin Ter., July 18, 1839.

ENCOURAGING .- At the late Quarterly Meeting of country, much of the land not in the market, is occupied the Middlesex County Temperance Society, the Society what they please, commonly of prairie, by fencing, or for the purpose of sustaining the License Law enacted ploughing a furrow around their "claim." The first settler by our last Legislature. It urges also, upon all the friends having made an ample claim sells to the next one that and advocates of Temperance, to take active measures in comes, 80 or 160 or more acres for from \$10 to \$50, or procuring lectures, and in calling meetings in their seveven \$500, for a large claim. When several have settled eral towns for discussion, and to see that they are well in the same vicinity, they form a kind of government for sustained; and not to relax in their efforts for the adthemselves, by which every man's rights respecting vancement of the cause of Temperance, and especially claims are defined. Having established an "office," to exert themselves in support of the License Laws of the

A FACT WHICH SPEAKS VOLUMES .- During the last year, under the present wise organization of the Fire No man is allowed to hold more than one section general- Department, only three false alarms of fire have been ly, or more than half a section if others want it. Some- given-one of which was occasioned by the two boys who imes one man enters upon another's claims. This is feel asleep in an evening meeting at Dr. Sharp's and were

> MUSIC IN THE SCHOOLS .- We rejoice to learn that the School Committee in this city have decided to introduce instruction in vocal music into all the Grammer and Writing Schools, and also into the Latin and High Schools, as a part of the regular instruction.

The communication of Dr. Fisk in another column in relation to the Wesleyan University, contains suggestions worthy the attentive consideration of the Methodist community.

Townsend's Holy BIBLE .- From the high recommendations we have seen of this Bibie, we think it a duty to give our readers some description of it. It is arranged in historical and chronological order, in such a manner as one connected history in the words of the authorized that the Books, Chapters, Prophecies, &c., may be read translations, accompanied by copious notes and indexes. The text is likewise divided into paragraphs (the poetic parts into parallelisms) and a copious selection of referen ces given. The work is in two volumes, prefixed to each of which is an index, showing what portions of the Scriptures may be read every day, in order to read the Old The Fox River runs through the delightful region I Testament through twice and the New once in a year. The Fox River runs through the delightful region 1 have described, and extends nearly to Rock River. We be described, and extends nearly to Rock River. We be le, yet its chief merit must, we think, consist in its historical and chronological arrangement. In reading other books, as a general thing, one event follows another, in gentleman from Massachusetts. He seemed to take much pleasure in showing us his farm and improvements, especially his garden, which exceeded all I had supposed possible in so new a country, it being the first crop on tility of the country, I will defer my opinion upon that cheerful and hearty recommendation of this work, as adpoint until I see more of it, and of its productions, and mirably illustrating the Bible to the comprehension of orwill content myself with just giving you a sketch of my journey. From the flattering reports which I had dinary readers-as conveniently divided for the use of

GOLD AND SILVER COIN .- For many years, persons several miles on either side of the river near it, it was disposed to cheat, have been in the habit of clipping, more broken than at a greater distance from it. We punching and boring silver coin, preferring to acquir crossed this river at Janesville. It was then so low that gain in this way, to honest labor. The value of gold we were enabled to ford it. Here is one of those lithogra-phic cities which our country in the exuberance of her would not answer in relation to them, as a small peice growth has produced. It stands about 60 miles above clipped would so much diminish their value, as to induce Dixon's ferry, and is made up of some three and a half brokers and others to weigh them. But man, ingenious in or four houses, half of which are made of logs. On the mischief, has invented a way to tilch from the gold coin, eastern side of the river, the nearest house is 20 miles without resorting to either of the practices above-men distant, and which would have carried us half that distance out of our way; while on the other side we were 28 and shaken for some length of time, then others, and this miles from a human habitation, and though it was then is continued at the pleasure of the operator, when the bag 3 o'clock, P. M., we resolved to go on the latter course. is burned, and the dust collected from the remains. In We therefore refreshed ourselves and beasts, and started, this way, it has been found by the Bank of England, that being so provident withal, as to take a biscuit or two in the sovereigns of 1817 have lost 8s 10d in each one hundred pounds, equal to two dollars and sixteen cents. The After riding some twelve miles on the prairie, we miss- half sovereigns of 1821 have lost 13s 10d on the one ed our way by taking the wrong trail, which we kept un- hundred pounds, being equal to three dollars thirty-eight

> METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1838 .- This work published by the Book Agents at New York, is now for sale at the Methodist Book Store, 32 Washington Street, Bos-

> It is a work of 48 pp. and contains much useful matter in addition to what is common to an Almanac. It will be found especially useful to all who are interested in the in-

the warring elements, without a shelter, we could get hearing a member of the Methodist Church complain that but little rest. In the morning by the earliest dawn, we saddled our horses, and proceeded on our way in search of the right path, still wet with the rain of the previous day.

By this time our thirst had become painful, having had no water since the previous day, which rendered our morsel of bread tasteless. After riding some ten miles farther.

when eight or ten miles before we could find water. At about 12 o'clock at noon, we arrived at a small mining settlement, made up of three or four huts, the principal of it cannot be a cause of much wonder that so many which was kept as a public house by an Irish woman and preachers locate. How can they be blamed for doing so, if they find it impossible otherwise to maintain their fam-

RIGHT AT LAST .- We have received a line from Rev . S. Ellis, informing us we were mistaken in our supposition that Dr. Ruter's native place was Corinth, Vt.; and hat the Doctor was born in Charlton, Mass., not Charleston, as printed in the Christian Advocate and Journal. He says he lately passed through the place, and conversed with people who knew him in his boyhood.

We beg our brethren in the ministry not to over ook the appeal of Br. Horton, on our outside. The dearest interests of this Commonwealth are at stake. Our election comes on in November, and desperate exertions are making by the anti-temperance party to repeal the late license law. They feel sanguine of success. If they are majority let them carry the day. But we do not believe they are, and therefore the necessity of activity and vigilance. Let every man be at his post, and if we are o be defeated, let it be a Spartan battle, so that another such victory shall prove our enemy's ruin.

We exhort also our lay brethren, and in short, every nan and woman who loves the cause of virtue, for the cause of temperance is eminently such, to bring their utmost influence to bear in its favor. In voting for town and State officers, let all political predilections and influences be thrown aside. Our opponents intend to do so. With the friends of temperance, political preferences ought not to have the weight of a straw, till this momentuous question is settled. Other States are looking at Massachusetts. "Let us see," say they, "how the measure works there before we proceed." Up then to the battle! If we succeed in this struggle, a new era the battle! If we succeed in this struggle, a new era will have commenced in the Temperance Reformation. May God give us success.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the late District Steward's Meeting in this city. We have been requested to give it publication.

the Monmouth 400; the Home 100; the Moselle 120; the Ben Franklin 100; the Oronoke 130; the Washing.

Resolved, That we recommend the societies on this ton 30; the Pulaski 100. Eight steamboats, and 1080 hu District, to make it their invariable practice to make settlement with the Presiding Elder in every Quarterly Meeting Conference, by paying him one-fourth part of the amount apportioned for his support, and that said settlement be made also at the first Q. M. Conference for each year, according to the amount of apportionment for the year preceding.

FOR FARMERS .- Wm. Willard, one of the overseers of he Shaker family at Canterbury, N. H., has furnished a last month (August) was \$356,735. During the corresponding time last year, \$328,869. Increase, 27,866. the Shaker family at Canterbury, N. H., has furnished a the manner of conducting their farm, &c. He says they have tried many ways of fattening hogs, but for two or there years past, they have adopted the plan of gathering their apples into the hogolouse, instead of the cider mill. their apples into the hog-house, instead of the cider-mill, and have fed their swine upon apples, potatoes and pumpkins boiled, with the addition of a small quantity of meal to be increased as the time for killing draws nigh; and that their hogs have never thriven better, or faster, his trial at the Municipal Court, for an assault on the ba than under this management. He says, We are decidedly in favor of apples for hogs and cows, taking them promiscuously as they grow. He thinks the most profitable articles for cultivation, for fattening hogs and beef, and for milch cows, are potatoes and carrots.

General Intelligence.

Park Street Church .- The external appearance of this church has been very much improved; --the interior also has been made much more convenient, the whole floor being raised, and new and elegant pews constructed. A large and powerful organ has also been added. The relarge and powerful organ has al pairs will amount to a sum probably exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.—Mer. Jour.

Great Excitement at Galena .- A gentleman called at our office, last week, who was just from Galena, and informed us that on Wednesday last, all business was suspended there, and a general excitement pervaded the community in consequence of one of the contractors by the name of Dougherty, having left the works with the full amount of his estimate in his pocket .- The laborers were much in need of funds in consequence of a general prevalence of a sickness fatal in most cases along the whole road, particularly to children. Their condition whole road, particularly to children, when de-Upon hearing that their employer had absconded, they rushed into Galena, and, at last dates, the inhabitants were all in arms to protect the bank and other monied buildings from depredation. When we left, Wednesday vening, the excitement had not subsided, and tro were enrolled and being stationed for the night. A letter

from Rock river confirms the above.

The sections under Dr. Power have been almost entir ely desolated by disease. With this honorable and ene rprising man we can truly sympathize, and we wish him a new recruit of laborers as soon as frost shall come to destroy the seeds of disease.—Chicago Democrat, Aug.

We learn that the Rev. William Allen, D. D. President of Bowdoin College, has at length consented to resign his office, on condition that the Board of Trustees sign his office, on condition that the Board of Trustees and Overseers agree to pay him one year's salary from the present time, and in addition the sum of \$800. The President Allen has always been exceedingly unpopu-

lar with the students-and his continuance in office has been a great bar to the prosperity of that excellent insti tution .- Mer. Jour.

The Rev. Charles Fitch, late pastor of the Free Church

in this city, has taken the pastoral charge of the First Free Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J. Mob Law at Halifax, N. S .- Several houses were destroyed by a mob of sailors and soldiers on the evenings of the 30th and 31st of August last. The character of the houses was of the worst kind, and they were near the barracks. A detachment of the 23d and 93d regiments

were called out, but they did not interfere with the mol

who were permitted to go on until the work of reveng-was accomplished. American Sailors .- It is stated that a meeting of ship masters has been held in Philadelphia, and measures adopted " to prevent the dangerous and unchristian prac-tice prevalent among sailors of wearing sheathing knives or daggers while engaged in their ordinary work. e signed articles and have inserted in the shipping articles of their respec-tive vessels, a clause, prohibiting the carrying of any dirk dagger, sheath knife, or similar weapon.—Mer. Jour.

Police .- More Rum .- Another instance of the brutalizing effects of rum drinking, and of its agency in filling our Houses of Correction and Alms Houses, was witnes

our Houses of Correction and Alms Houses, was witnessed yesterday,

Daniel Dorrety and Bridget Dorrety, husband and wife, were charged with being common drunkards. They with their children, occupied the garret of an old house at the head of Sargent's wharf. The attention of the officers had been frequently called to the place, where the parents were found to be stupified with liquor, and their children crawling about among the filth and dirt accumulated there. Drinking had produced different results in the appearance of the two. He with a naturally stout, iron frame, presented a bloated face, bronzed and crimsoned, and glazed, bloodshot eyes.—The woman was slender and pale, denoting, quite as distinctly, but differticular, rum had produced the same result; they were clothed in tattered garments, and looked as if they had obtained their miserable apology for clothes at a place of lower consideration than rag lair. When taken from the course, the woman was so badly intoxicated that the conveyed in a hander. btained their miserable apology for clothes at a place of base for many years past resided in this city, and has been been onse, the woman was so badly intoxicated that she was onveyed in a handcart. They were both clamorous in entry the protestations of good conduct. He was not connected with the M. E. Church. Her sickness was pronveyed in a handcart. They were both clamorous in ed to the last, and died in the hope of a blessed immortalthe protestations of good conduct He was sent to the ity. "Mother Welch." She appeared to be a perfect personification of most of the evil qualities of human nature—

ONEIDA Conference was held at the Methodist Church

of this conference was held at the Methodist Church

of this conference was held at the Methodist Church

of the protestations of good conduct. He was sent to the House of Correction for two months, and she having a young child, was sent to the House of Industry for two months. A permit was obtained for the other children to go to the House of Industry.—Boston Atlas.

The protestations of good conduct. He was sent to the House of Correction for two months, and she having a young child, was sent to the House of Industry for two months, and she having a young child, was sent to the House of Industry for two months. A permit was obtained for the other children to go to the House of Industry.—Boston Atlas.

For many years she was an humble and exemplary dis-

vility, though she could give us no refreshment save a little milk to drink. The next house was at Blue Mounds about 30 miles distant, and no water to be found but at one place on the way. It was now 2 o'clock, P. M., and one place ject of the degraded and wretched, civil, domestic and near a portion of the wreck of the Pulaski, and was haile ject of the degraded and wretched, civil, domestic and moral condition of the heathen world, and greatly to by some of the survivors, but passed on without making heighten the missionary feeling. The collection was 320 capt. Charles utterly denies the truth of this statement. He was not on board the Merchant during the passage spoken of, the schooner being at that time under the com mand of Capt. Gaylord; but he says he has conversed with a number of the passengers, who were saved from the Pulaski, and heard nothing of the kind from any of them. He also publishes the affidavit of the mate, where in he says that he does not believe the schooner weu within fifty miles of the wreck. It thus appears that great deal of excellent indignation has been thrown away by our editorial brethren.—Mer. Jour.

It is stated that a large body of Indians had invaded Texas from the north, and had pillaged and burnt the town of Nacogdoches, and were driving all the inhabitants from their homes. President Houston had issued his proclamation, calling out the militia, and Gen. Rusk had narched to the scene of action, with all the force he could possibly raise .- Mer. Jour.

We learn from the Aurora, that Mr. Worthen has dug up some bones, supposed to be parts of two skeletons, on Bunker Hill. One of the skulls was almost entire, and contained a bullet in it, exhibiting the hole which it made in its death-passage. A continental button was also found near the same place.

The Louisville Journal says, "Two boys were shot in New Albany, on Sunday night, whilst in the act of steal-ing melons from the garden of a citizen of that place. One of them received several shots in the head and was everely wounded; the other was shot in the arm. It is stated in a Missouri paper, that that State will, at

he next census, have a populat ELISHA TAYLOR of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Temperance Society, has been engaged by the Massachusetts Temper-

tee are fortunate in being able to secure the services of this able and tried friend of the cause. Disastrous Year .- During the year 1838, besides a large number of less important burnings, collapses and ex-plosions, the following is the melancholy list of steamboat plosions, the following is the inertained, and the loss of 100 lives; disasters: The Ben Sherrod with the loss of 100 lives;

man lives lost !- Trans. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to British America in 1831, was 26,339; in 1833, it was 28,808; in 1834, it was 40,060; in 1835, it was 15,573; and in 1836, it was 34,226. To the United States of America, in 1832, 32,980; in 1833, it was 29,225; in 1834, it was 33,074; in 1835, it was 26,720; and in 1836, it

The amount of revenue that accrued in this port the

At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held the past week at Lowell, a resolution throughout the country.

Another Argument against Bar-rooms .- A man whos name we have not learned, was on Wednesday forenoon brought before the Police Court, and bound over to take keeper of the Exchange Coffee House, on Tuesday night at about 12 o'clock. The fellow was noisy, and resisted all attempts to turn him out—he drew his knife on the bar-keeper, and stabbed him; the wound, however, is no considered dangerous. - Mer. Jour.

Great distress still prevails among the inhabitants the Shetland Islands, in consequence of the failure of the crops and of the fisheries. It is asserted the people are erishing of famine.

Texas .- The Houston Telegraph of the 18th says-"We hear no further news of troubles on the Western o Northern frontiers: tranquillity prevails in every section of the Republic. The crops every where are unusually fine and abundant."

Business is onward in Boston .- There were fortufour foreign and coastwise clearances at this port on urday last-during the week there were fifty-six vesse d from foreign ports, many of them with large and valuable cargoes; the coasters that ply between York and Boston have taken large cargoes for the New York market the past week. One vessel that cleared out for the coast of Brazil, the last of the week, carried out about 300 bales of domestic cotton .- Post.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT. QUARTERLY MEETINGS-SECOND QUARTER.

Mansfield and Conventry,		Sept.	25,	26.
Norwich North,		46		27.
Tolland and Bolton,		66	29,	30.
Stafford.		Oct.	2,	3.
Enfield,		44	6,	7.
Warehouse Point,		66	9,	10.
East Windsor,		66	11,	12.
Manchester.		66		14.
Bozrah and Montville,		66		17.
Willimantic,		46	20,	21.
Chatham and Lyme,		66	23,	24.
Glastenbury,		44	25,	26.
Hebron,		66	27,	28.
Franklin,		" 31,	Nov	1.1.
Mystic,		Nov.		4.
New London,		66		6.
Norwich Falls,		46	10.	11.
Plainfield,	•	66		16.
Webster,		**	17.	18.
Southbridge,		**		21.
Thompson,		46		23.
Woodstock and E. Thompson,				25.
Eastford,		66		27.
Norwich Landing,		**		30.
A. U. Swin	ERT	ON. P		
Norwich, Sept. 12.		, -		

COMMUNICATIONS.

E. B. Fletcher—J. Horton—"Florence"—R. W. Al-len—L. D. Blodgett (the whole expense will be \$3.)—J. Nichols (thank you dear brother; very acceptable)—W. Morse—"Olander"—J. S. Ellis—N. Perrin, Jr. (thank you Br. P., very seasonable & acceptable)-

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. David M. Baker to Miss Elizabeth Vi-In Charlestown, Mr. Isaac F. B. Temple, of Water town, to Miss Harriet A. Stow, of C. In Chelsea, Mr. Daniel G. Cummings to Miss Maria

Louisa Forbes, both of Boston.
In Dorchester, Mr. Thomas W. Tuttle, of Boston, t Miss Beulah H. Sumner, of D.

In this city, Miss Maria Revere, 31, daughter of Mr David Curtis.—Mr. David Tappan, son of Col. Ebenezer Tappan, of Manchester, Ms. 21. In South Boston, 9th inst., Mrs. Keziah, wife of Mr. Adonijah White, 69.
In Edgartown, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah P. Norton

formerly of Strong, Me., 25.

ciple of Christ. Her last sickness was attended with great debility and pain, but her confidence in her Redeemser was firm, and her hope of future blessedness bright. She longed to "be absent from the body, and present with the Lord."

J. W. Downing.

Died in Goshen, N. H. Aug. 3d, Moody Gilman, aged 51. His last sickness was somewhat protracted and very painful, but though his bodily sufferings were extreme, he endured them with patience and resignation, and finally departed this life in the bright prospect of one that shall never end. He left a legacy in his will for the use and benefit of the Methodist Seminary, at Newbury Vt., of the sum of eight hundred dollars .- Argus & Spectator,

Boston Prices Current.

BEANS, white, per bushel,

APPLES, bbl.

1	BEEF, mess, bbl.				15.00	16.00
ı	No I			•	13.50	
l			•	•		
١	BEESWAY American Ib		•	•	12.00	-,-
I	CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb. southern, geese, FLAX, American lb.	•			28	32
	FEATHERS nomborn wees the	•	•		6	10
ı	carrens, northern, geese, ib.				_	
1	Fran American III.	•		•	37	44
	FLAX, American, lb.	•			9	19
ı	FLAX, American, lb. Fish, Cod, per quintal, FLOUR, Genesee, bbl.				3.37	3.50
ı	FLOUR, Genesee, bbl				8.25	8.37
ı	Dallimore, Howard street	ι,			-,-	
1	Danimore, whati.				7.50	7.75
ı	i incammating				7.50	-,-
ı	Rye,				5.00	5.50
	GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow, pe	er bu	shel.		-	_
	southern flat vellow				95	97
ı	white.				90	93
ı	Rye, northern, . Oats, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs	•			95	96
١	Oats, northern (prime)	•	•		42	4.5
1	HAV. best English, top of 9000 lbe	•	•			16.00
Ì	Eastern screwed	•	•	•	12.00	14.00
ı	Howev (Cuba) gallon	•	•		50	
ı	Hone let quality 1b	•		•		52
1	diors, istquality, ib.	•			6	•
١	Eastern screwed, HOMEY, (Cuba) gallon, HOPS, Ist quality, 2d quality, LARD, Boston, 1st sort, lb.		•		5	
ı	LARD, Boston, 1st sort, lb	•	•		12	13
ı	Southern, 1st sort, .				12	_
	LEATHER, Philadelphia city tanna	ge, I	b.		26	21
	LARD, Boston, 1st sort, lb Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tanna do. country do				20	22
1	Baltimore city do				25	2
ı	do dry hide				-	_
1	New York red, light,				22	2
	Boston do. slaughte				19	2
۱	do. dry hide,	,			18	2
	LIME, best sort, cask,		•		80	8
	PORK, Mass., inspection, extra cle	1	.1.1	•	26.00	28.0
		car,	out.	•	24.00	25.0
	Clear,	•		•		
1	Mess,	•			22.00	24.0
1	SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel,	•			2.63	2.7
1	Red Top, southern, bush	el,		•	80	1.0
ı	Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb. Southern Clover,				2.62	3.0
	Red Clover, northern, lb.				22	2
	Southern Clover, .				20	2
	TALLOW, tried, lb				10	1
	Wood, prime or Saxony Fleeces.	lb.			50	8
	American, full blood, was	hed.			45	4
	American, washed,				42	4
۰	American I washed	•	•		38	4
	American, 1 washed, American, 2 washed, American, 3 do. and comi E (Pulled superfine,	mon	•	•	35	
	E (Dulled superfine	,		•	42	4
	Funed supernne,				38	4
	== (No. 1, · ·	•			28	3
	No. 2,			• .	28	
•	E - Pulled superfine, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3,				-	
				-		
	PROVISION	M A	RI	TE	T.	

PROVISION MARKET.

	RE	TAI	L	PRI	CES				
TTER.tub.lb.							18	22	
lump,							25	27	
DER, bbl.							3.00	3.50	
Ms. northern,	b.						17	18	
Southern		Wes	tern.				16	17	
sas, dozen.			,	1	-		16	17	
RK, whole hog	a lh		•				9	10	
TATOES, new,				•			60	75	
ULTRY, pair,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,		•	•		50	1.25	
ories, pan,	•	•	•	•	•	[N.	E. Farm		

BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE,

A Quarto Journal of eight pages, devoted to Moral and Entertaining Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, and the Times — containing Original and Selected Tales, Narratives, Essays, Biography, Translations, Pleasing and Dangerous Adventures, Sketches of Travels, Descriptions of Places and Persons, Poetry, extracts from new works, &c. &c. — embellished with new and popular Music. Published every Saturday, at \$2,50 a year, in advance, by D. H. ELA & J. B. HALL, 19 Wash-

VALUABLE WORKS.

Particularly adapted for use in Female Schools. ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AND ANCIENT MYTHOLO-GY. By Charles K. Dillaway, A. M., Principal in the Boston Public Latin School. Illustrated by elegant Engravings.

Boston Public Latin School. Illustrated by elegant Engravings. Third edition, improved.

In a small duodecimo, of about a hundred and fifty pages, he concentrates the most valuable and interesting particulars relating to Roman Antiquity; together with as full an account of heathen mythology, as is generally needed in our highest seminaries. A peculiar merit of this compilation, and one which will gain it admission into our highly respectable female seminaries, is the total absence of all allusion, even the most remote, to the disgusting obscenities of ancient mythology; while, at the same time, nothing is omitted, which a pure mind would feel interested to know. We recommend the book as a valuable addition to the treatises in our schools and academies.—Education Reporter. Boston.

From E. Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School Boston.

Gentlemen—Having used "Dillaway's Roman Antiquities and Ancient Mythology" in my school for several years, I commend it to teachers, with great confidence, as a valuable textbook on those interesting branches of education.

YOUNG LADIES' CLASS BOOK; a Selection of Lessons for Reading, in Prose and Verse. By Ebenezer Baily, A. M., Principal of the Young Ladies High School, Boston. Nineteenth Stereotype Edition.

In order to give this work a more extended circulation,—notwithstanding its sale is now great,—the publishers have determined to REDUCE THE PRICE, in order to remove every obstacle in the way of its being introduced into all our female schools throughout the country.

throughout the country.

From the Principals of the Public Schools for Females, Boston.

Gentlemen. We have examined the Young Ladies' Class

Gentlemen. We have examined the Young Ladies' Class Book with interest and pleasure; with interest, because we have felt the want of a Reading Book expressly designed for the use of females; and with pleasure, because we have found it well adapted to supply the deficiency. In the selections for a reader designed for boys, the eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, and the forum, may be laid under heavy contribution; but such selections, we conceive, are out of place in a book designed for females. We have been pleased, therefore, to observe that in the Young Ladies' Class Book such pieces are rare. The hightoned morality, the freedom from sectarianism, the taste, richness and adaptation of the selections, added to the neatness of its external appearance, must commend it to all; while the practical teacher will not fail to observe that diversity of style, to gether with those peculiar points, the want of which, few, who have not felt, know how to supply.

**Respectfully yours, Abraham Andrews, Charles Fos, Barber, and Charles Fos, Barber, and Charles Fos, Barber, and Charles Fos, Charle

Abraham Andrews, Barnum Field.

CLASS BOOK NATURAL THEOLOGY; the Testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections and government of God. By the Rev. Henry Fergus. Third edition. Revised, enlarged, and adapted to Paxion's Illustrations; with Notes, selected and original, Biographical Notices, and a Vocabulary of Scientific Terms. By the Rev. Charles Henry Alden, A. M., Principal of the Philadelphia High School for Young Ladies.

"We are glad to see this work of Fergus brought before the public with advantages likely to engage attention, and sure to promote its usefulness. We are especially pleased, that this has been done by one whose reputation and devotion in the cause of female education will be a sufficient recommendation of it to those whom it seems to have been his particular design to benefit. A growing attention to this branch of education, and considerable improvement in it, have of late appeared.

"The book, as now presented, is better fitted for a classbook on natural theology, than any with which we are acquainted. CLASS BOOK NATURAL THEOLOGY; the Testin

quainted.
"The style of it is free and easy, yet concise, and withal ex-

ceedingly chaste and classical,—the production of a well-d ciplined, well stored and pure mind." Published and for sale by GOULD, KENDALL & LIN-COLN, 59 Washington st.

PRETTER

Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable erms, at Zion's Herald Oppics, 19 Washington Street, viz. BOOKS;
PAMPHLETS—Such as Sermons,
Addresses, Catalogues, &c.;
HANDBILLS;
SHOPBILLS;
SHOPBILLS;
CARDS—On plain or enamelled
surface; BT Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

The following poem, which we copy from a late number of the South Western Christian Advocate, is from the pen of the Rev. J. N. Maffit, who is still somewhere at the South West. In the way of poetry, it is the best thing we have ever seen from his pen. The sentiment, however, contained in the following lines of the fifth stanza, namely,

Oh, let me live, though shackled, drugged with wo, I would not sink to nothing, though to be Should make me like a living brand to glow, In pain and fire to all eternity !

is shocking in the extreme; and how it ever could have been uttered by the writer, or any other man in his senses, it is difficult for us to conceive .- ED. HER.

> [From the South Western Christian Advocate.] IMMORTALITY.

Mysterious spirit of the earth and skies! Undying presence, uncontrolled, unbound; Whose matchless course forever onward lies, Notching the ages in their ceaseless round; Thyseif untouched, unchanged and undefined, Without a cloud or mark upon thy brow; Eternal image of th' Almighty's mind; Always the same, as yesterday, and now : Essence of all instinctive nature, grand, sublime ! Embodyed essence of all thought, and space, and time.

An, who can fathom thee, thou deep of deeps?

Or reach the height of thy transcendant throne ? Eternity is thine, that never sleeps, And all its world of mysteries thine own! Thy nature throbs with fires that seethe and glow, Unquenched and deathless as the stars of night, The same in heaven, on earth, above, below, No measure to thy unexampled might! Thou art, and wast, and still shalt kindle on, When ages and a thousand fleeting worlds have gone.

What fearful images thy voicings bring,

What burning thoughts thy godlike nature gives! Thou art the life of lives, the untiring wing Of genius, when his beau-ideal lives Upon the canvass, or in marble breathes-The soul that quaffs thy sparkling waters, feels, A giant's pulse and pants for laurel wreaths, Though death should toll its knell in measured peals; For one deep draught the aspiring sons of earth, Throb with the agonies of an unrequited birth.

Oh, immortality, thou dread, sublime! Infinite, imperishable in might, Thou art the rush of stars, the voice of time, The cloudy pillar and the shafts of light. As from a common centre, fathomless, Thy sparkling waves forever roll along To give, or wo, or angel blessedness, To echo wails and groans, or gladsome songs, Dread immortality! A blessing or a doom, More awful than the fears of death, or shroudless tomb !

But who would change thee for dull Lethe's grave, The deep abyss where one might sleep forever, The sluggish, never breathing, sullen wave, Where hope, and joy, and life, are buried ever? Oh, let me live! though shackled, drugged with wo, I would not sink to nothing, though to be, Should make me like a living brand to glow, In pain and fire through all eternity; Annihilation frights me more than agony, Unremitted-Oh, give me immortality!

Aye, immortality! I pant to see Thy image mirrored out and glassed above Where all I longed on earth to feel or be, Shall fill my soul, like dreams of perfect love. I feel the stirrings of thy mighty heart, Beating the close pent cage that holds me down, I long to take some noble, godlike part, With those who wear the martyr's peerless crown, Immortality! The breath of heaven and its bliss,

The golden link that binds the better world to this.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS. " Love never sleeps!" The mother's eye Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;

While death creeps on with noiseless tread

And as she marks the moments fly.

Faint and distressed she sits and weeps With beating heart !- "Love never sleeps!" Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form Forgets the tumult of her breast; Despite the horrors of the storm. O'erburthened Nature sinks to rest;

But o'er them both another keeps His midnight watch-"Love never sleeps!" Around-above-the angel bands Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men : With pitying eyes and eager hands, They raise the soul to hope again; Free as the air, their pity sweeps The storms of time !-" Love never sleeps !"

And round-beneath-and over all-O'er men and angels, earth and heaven. A higher bends! The slightest call Is answered-and relief is given In hours of woe, when sorrow steeps The heart in pain-" He never sleeps!" Oh. God of love! Our eyes to thee Tired of the world's false radiance, turn : And as we view thy purity, We feel our hearts within us burn; Convinced that in the lowest deeps

Of human ill, " Love never sleeps!

Riographical .

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Died in Fast Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 14, of consumption, Mr. ELISHA DOANE, son of widow Sally Doane, aged 26 years.

For the last six or eight months of his life, his health declined very rapidly, and within two or three months of his death he began very seriously to question whether his stay upon earth could be prolonged to any considerable time. As hope of life began to decline, a desire for a personal interest in the salvation of Christ began to be manifest. This desire at length increased, so that it became paramount to all

During the last Lord's day of his life, the writer of this was requested to call and see him, and found him sinking rapidly into the arms of death. The sick and dying man expressed some hope that he had passed from death unto life. On being questioned respecting the foundation of his hopes, he soon manfested many fears that he might be mistaken. He felt that he was going into eternity, and great was the anxiety and distress of mind which he manifested.

No one who witnessed the scene could be indifferent, with respect to the subject of personal religion. At length, however, grace, almighty grace, appeared At length, however, grace, all grace, appeared to triumph. His spiritual foes seemed to be van-quished, and the darkness which had been so intense nd overwhelming, was now dissipated, and light and

He appeared like one who was truly born again. After this he expressed no desire for the protraction of life, but, on the contrary, a wish to depart and be with Christ." "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly," was the prayer which he frequently uttered. Seve-

escaped perdition!"

warnings and entreaties. He continued to languish until Tuesday afternoon,

East Brookfield, Sept. 10, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in this city, of consumption, Sept. 3, 1838,

Miss Hannah Holt, aged 21 years.
Sister Holt experienced the pardoning grace of
God three years ago last April, through the instrumentality of Rev. Mr. Padman, and from that time up to the last moment of her earthly existence, it can n truth be said, she was emphatically a Christian. She possessed a good mind and a sweet disposition, and was characterized for the true graces of the Spirit. I visited her frequently, the last two months of her stay upon earth, and in every instance she could declare without a doubt, that she possessed a clear evidence of her acceptance with God. 1 never have known an instance where I have seen the grace of God shine out so clearly, as in the case of our departed sister. In her greatest sufferings she was per-fectly resigned to the will of Heaven, and could joy and rejoice that soon her suffering time would be Not a murmur was heard to escape from her lips during her sickness. I was present with her a few hours before she died, and her room was truly the ante-chamber of heaven. I could fully adopt the language of the poet.

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate,

Is privileged beyond the common walks
Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heaven." She quietly fell asleep in the arms of her Saviour and, like the dying martyr, she committed her spirit to Jesus. The nearest relative she has left, is an only sister. The church truly mourns its loss-but she is now realizing that " To die is gain. May God sancti-

fy this affliction to the good of that sister STEPHEN G. HILER, JR. Salem, Mass., Sept. 6, 1838.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in this city, of consumption, August 21, 1838,

Mrs. Susan Roades, aged 41 years.
Sister Roades had been a member of the M. E. Church twenty-one years, and during that period, she adorned her Christian profession by a devoted heart and life in the service of God. She always exhibited a great willingness to discharge her Christian duties, when she was blest with the privilege of attending the means of grace, she tried to improve those privileges to the honor and glory of God. She died n the triumphs of Christian faith. She has left her husband and two children to mourn their loss. May this affliction be sanctified to their good here and here-S. G. H.

Salem, Sept. 6, 1838.

FOR ZION'S AHERLD.

The church in this place has recently been called to sympathize with an afflicted and bereaved family, in the sudden death of Br. DANIEL DURRELL of Graf-

ton, on the evening of July 8th, aged 53.

Brother Durrell had for years been subject to se vere attacks of the palpitation of the heart,—and a few days before his death remarked to a brother that, his departure would be sudden, and expressed also his readiness to obey the summons whenever it should please the Master to call him hence. He had enjoyed his usual health up to the time of his decease, and was found prostrated upon the ground at the door of his own dwelling-house, a corpse, having been out but

about five minutes.

By this solemn dispensation, the church has been leprived of a valuable member, whose fellowship she has enjoyed cleven years; his family a tender hus-band, a kind and affectionate father. But in the midst of sorrow we rejoice in the evidence left that our HAYNS JOHNSON. loss is his eternal gain.

FROM THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF DR. RICHARD ALCOHOL, M. D.

CHAP. XI.

Extracts from the Literary and Bacchanalian Gazette. According to previous notice, a large number of consequent on the unjust and inhuman laws which the commonwealth. Judge Lynch was called to the chair by an unanimous vote, eighty nine secretaries four waiters were appointed to supply the people with refreshment to sustain them under the heavy ionality of the present licence laws, who immediately retired to enter upon the important duties of their mittee were getting their report ready, he would read to a topic so deeply interesting to us as a nation and a few letters which he had received from different individuals, and involving so many considerations of persons, who were unable to attend the meeting, but national honor and pressing importance.

I am satisfied that the subject must be met and

Destruction Hill, July 3d, 1838. closed, and we be denied even one glass of rum to and cautious hand, must finally wave in triumph. where they are still confined, some with broken cy and effects of the system of slavery, as think, will recover in a few months, the others must die. And how can we lament their death, when their vocate of free, and fair, and full discussion. last public acts, exhibited such a generous and noble public spirit? They have fallen, but they will die lamented and pitied; their earthly career is nearly at an end, but posterity will honor their memories, falsely surrendered by those who were set for its defactors of mankind.

a terror to the modern, time-serving, reckless, murderous innovations of cold water notoriety.

ral times he was also heard to say, "I have but just caped perdition!" He would then express his surprise that Jesus Christ should have come into the world to save such a "poor sinner" as himself.

He manifested very ardent desires for the conversion of his brothers and sister, and for the salvation of his neighbors and friends. May they profit by his

Whiskey Pond, June 29, 1838. rispected Frinds I would'nt have ye think I dont trust, in the arms of Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

WINTHRO? MORSE.

East Brookfield Sort 10 1999 ted and must maik the best of it we can. But I til you my frinds, we're not behind any of you, in likin your caues, and we're not mere speculative signs nither, we practis as well as preach, as I will show you. aboutt wun week ago I and my nabors went out to Jake Rayman's to haiv a leetle funn And soe I axed a man if he'd swapp hosses. He was pretty tight for a traid and so we thought we'd put a leetle likerality into him. He liked the good crittur amazin well, so twar'nt long afore we got him as meller as ye pleas, then he said he'd swap with any body and so we traided and cheated him out of about thirty dollars, and went home pretty considerable high I'm thinkin. But next da the Sherif comes to our hous with a writ and said if we did'nt settle we should smartt most awfully afore we got through with it. We told him to go home and so he sued us and the court is the very da when you meet to put down them are cold water numskulls. I spect we shall get beat and haiv to paye dear for the whistle. But we love the caues better and more every da and shall continue to as long as we can get whiskey enough to make us comfortable. Be tru to our rites and you'll have the res-NED TIPPLETON.

ginshop alley June eighteen 100 and 38.

Deer and most excellent Frinds. I'm most dreadful sorry I cant meet with you to day at my good nabor no conscience's Me and my sun maid up our mines morne a week ago we'd give ye a lift, but we cant go any how, and I'll tell you the reeson. Me and my sun went over to Esq Plips tother day to have little bitt of a spree with our naebors, as the vicked laws to keep us from gitting any thing to drink was about to cum into opparashun. And so the fun was so nice and the licker so lovin we did'nt get home til lait next day. Well we went home, and shocking to tell!! my wife had gone. Instead of keeping the cattle out of the garden and cornfield and goin to mill as I told her to do she had gone I dont ono where, through her wicked axions, the cattle had eat up every thing in the garden and nearly destroyed my corn and potatoes. Im going to look for her a few days and then if I dont find her I shall put her in the nuspapers and tell every body not to trust her on my account any how. I hope youll have a good meetin that'le scair them are cold water fellers so they'le be glad to stop their preachin or run away. Many peo ple is getting crasey Im afraid. The country'll be ruined if there aint less said about cold water and more of the good old lovin licker our grandsirs used, sirculated in the kommunity.

The two last letters, said Judge Lynch, are from hearty men, warm in the cause, and will not flinch in the hour of trial. If we could have a hundred such men, what could we not accomplish? I am much nistaken if these letters do not give a new impetus to the work, that will be felt by future generations. Calcdonia, Vt., Sept. 6, 1838.

GOV. KENT ON SLAVERY.

A Committee of Somerset Co. Anti-Slavery Society, adfressed a Letter of Inquiry to each of the Candidates for Governor in the State of Maine. The following is Gov. Kent's Reply.

Bangor, July 27, 1838. Gentlemen,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to me under date of the 23d inst., asking my opinion in relation to slavery and the right of petition. I most readily and cheer-fully acknowledge the right of any portion of the people to ask of candidates for office, their views and opinions in relation to matters of public and general importance, and the duty of such candidates to answer frankly and explicitly. The subjects to which you have called my attention, are certainly of this nature, and I therefore with pleasure comply with

your request.
I say then, gentlemen, that I regard slavery, as it exists in this country, as a great moral and political evil, and based upon an assumed right, which I do not acknowledge, viz. the right of one man to own property in the person of another. I believe the whole system of domestic servitude, comprehended respectable people assembled at Capt. No Conscience's Hotel on Tuesday evening, to adopt measures to redeem the land from the wretchedness and cruelty the community in which it exists; and that justice consequent on the unjust and inhuman laws which were made at the last sitting of the legislature of be abandoned; and I most heartily concur in the expediency of all measures, which are constitutional and peaceable in their nature and aim, at producing a were chosen to record the doings of the meeting, and moral conviction of the evils of slavery and of the

justice and expediency of its final extinction. I regard the right of free discussion as one of our duties of the occasion. A Committee of three was undoubted and most valuable privileges, and I can see appointed to prepare a report upon the unconstitu- nothing in the nature of this subject, which should make it an exception to the good old rule of our fathers. I can see no good reason why men's mouths ffice. The President remarked that while the com-

must be discussed, and I fully believe that the system Dear Friends—I am sorry I am not able to be with you in your deliberations, especially as the subject which you have met to contemplate, is one which, of all others, should interest American freemen. It is no common-place affair which keeps me at home, I less be many wild and dangerous theories, and extravassure you ;—my attachment to the cause of whiskey—agant and overstrained assertions and epithets, thrown rights is too strong to be destroyed by any common out in the heat of excitement and the ultraism of opoccurrence. I will give you my reasons for not complying with your request, as it will show you that our some opinions and theories, advanced by anti-slavery community is all wide awake in the good cause, and advocates, and in publications bearing that name, ready to make any sacrifice to sustain it and prove which strike at the very foundation of social order that my own excuse is not without foundation. Last and parental government, and tend to unsettle the Saturday, you know, was the last day of June,—hun- sound principles and practices of our pilgrim fathers, dreds will remember that day, till their death. It was I cannot repress the expression of my regret, that so the grand time for closing up the spirit-trade, except such as chose to sell fifteen gallons for a dose. Our extravagances, but I am happy in the belief, that in people thought they would meet together and enjoy our stable and reflecting population, they find but themselves while the privilege of drinking lasted, and few advocates.—But the banner, upon which is intestify their loyalty by keeping up their festival till scribed the plain and unqualified and simple motto midnight, when all retailing spirit shops would be that "all men are born equal," if borne with a firm

cool our feverish and wasting systems. And a high time we had of it, as any one might have seen, had gislation to interfere with the domestic institutions he been there to witness our wrestling, boxing, goug-ing, and other patriotic capers. So great were their exertions, and so liberally did they quaff the tongue-ing the control of our sister States. We are bound to observe in good faith all the provisions of our constitution. But stirring and body-moving beverage, that the next day one half of them were unable to rise from their beds, of morals, right and expediency, the nature, tendenlimbs, some with delirium tremens, and others with and sustained by our neighbors. We have I believe. the galloping consumption. My time is all employ-ed in administering to their wants, and even then, some of them are neglected. One half of them, I honestly, but not to indulge in irritating epithets and In a word, I am the ad-

at an end, but posterity will honor their memories, falsely surrendered by those who were set for its de-and recorded their names among the greatest benewhich our fathers fought, and has been the first to be I will close with expressing my most ardent wishes, formally abandoned and trodden down by their rethat your meeting may be spirited and profitable, and creant sons. The precise question upon which the surrender was made is of little importance, compared with the great principle involved. If our Congress Yours, ever, men and our public servants may spurn the petition of one man they may of another. If they may re-

fuse to read a petition which has the word or the FURNITURE & CHAIR WAREROOMS subject of slavery in it, they may as justly refuse to read one which relates to money or the currency. It

EDWARD KENT.

LOWELL.

The intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, in his last published letter, furnishes the following interesting notice of the manufactory capabili-

There are ten principal establishments, with an aggregate of \$8,250,000. These employ in their operations 28 mills, exclusive of printeries, &c. The whole number of looms is 4861, and of spindles 160,404. Of females employed there are 6295; of males 2047. The annual product of all the mills, in yards, is 51,147,200. The annual consumption of cotton is 10,161,606 lbs or 44,769 bales; of wool 600,000 lbs. The kinds of goods manufactured are calicos, sheetings, shirtings, drillings, carpeting, rugs, negro eloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of varicloth, broad cloth, cassimeres, and machinery of various sorts. The consumption of anthracite coal per annum is 11,000 tons; of charcoal 500,000 bushels of wood 4810 cords; of oil (sperm and olive) 63,489 gallons; of starch 510,000 lbs and of flour for starch 3,800 bbls. The average wages of females per week, clear of board, is \$1.75; of males, clear of board, 80 cents per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average

classic Italy.

The latter show picturesquely in the distance, and The latter show picturesquely in the distance, and appear well in painted landscapes, but a near approach to the reality breaks the charm, and filth, squalor and beggary then become the chiefingredients of the view. But, here, the promise and the reality are in perfect harmony. While our villages are not less attractive in the distant view than those of Italy, no sudden and painful revulsion of feeling awaits you on a nearer inspection. Verily we have a "goodly heritage," and the "lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. Let us take care that our "candlestick be not removed out of its place"—that our bow abide in strength."

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, Jan. 7. 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skilled workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their works, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself therefore called on to recommend him to my professional heretheren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. out of its place"-that our bow abide in strength."

DR. CHURCH'S TOOTH POWDER.

THE GREAT TOOTH PRESERVATIVE DR. CHURCH'S Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and hardening the gums, is a discovery made by Dr Church, which, upon application, is invaluable and beyond all price for the following reasons:—

1st. It is excellent in giving the Teeth z beautiful white polish and preventing their decay.

2. It is sure to cause and preserve a sweet breath and a pleasant taste to the mouth.

3. It is also an infallible cure for the Tartar which collects on Teeth, wholly removing it. and at the same time hardens the

Teeth, wholly removing it and at the same time hardens the gums, and causes them to be reinstated in their proper place.

Therefore, who was a superficient of the Teeth which are extracted, is owing to the Tartar's eating away the gum, thereby causing the Teeth to become loose, and rendering their extraction necessarily.

cessary.

Many recommendations could, be adduced, but one only will

BOSTON, MAY 1, 1838. This is to certify that a short time since, I procured a box of Dr Church's Tooth Powder, which I have used with great benefit to my teeth. Before I procured the powder, my teeth were Dr Church's Tooth Powder, which I have used with great benefit to my teeth. Before I procured the powder, my teeth were much discolored, and had gathered considerable tartar, especially near the gums, which were very soft and spongy. After using the powder for a short time, my teeth were rendered clean and white, my gums firm and healthy, and the contrast between them now and what they were, is astonishing. I consider the powder invaluable, and with great confidence commend it to every one.

HENRY A PERRY,
Publisher of the Evening News.

For sale at DR BARNES'S, 25 Howard street, and by BINNEY & ELLIS, 77 Court street, Boston; Daniel Hutchinson, Lowell; Saml, H. Colesworthy, Portland. July 25

ALL ABOUT THE WEST.

PECK'S New Guide for Emigrants to the West, containing Sketches of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, with the Territory of Wisconsin and the adjacent Parts. By J. M. Peck, A. M. of Rockspring, Illinois. Secand Edition—thoroughly revised and corrected.

Contents. General View of the Valley of the Mississippi. Contents. Ceneral View of the Valley of the Mississippi Boundaries, divisions, face of the country, soil and productions animals, minerals, financial statistics, canal fund, expenditures, land taxes, school fund, statistics, canal revenues, population at different periods, rivers, internal improvement, manufacto-ries, cities and towns, education, form of government, antiqui-

ties, history.

Character, Manners and Pursuits of the People. Cotton and

Character, Manners and Pursuits of the People. Cotton and sugar planters, farmers, population of the cities and large towns, frontier class, hunters and trappers, boatmen.

Public Lands System of surveys, meridian and base lines, townships, diagram of a township surveyed into sections, land districts and offices, preemption rights, military bounty lands, taxes, valuable tracts of country unsettled.

Literary and Religious Institutions. Colleges, statistical

Literary and Religious Institutions. Colleges, statistical sketch of each denomination, field for effort and progress made. Climate. Comparative view of the climate with the Atlantic States, diseases, means of preserving health.

States, diseases, means of preserving health.

Suggestions to Emigrants. Canal, steamboat and stage routes other modes of travel, expenses, roads, distances, &c.

This work ought to be owned by every one who thinks of going to, or wishes to know about the "Great West." It contains, in a small compass, an immense amount of important information, and of just the kind that is wanted what is stated may be relied on as correct. The very latest information has been obtained for this edition. Published, by

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

Sept. 12.

All sugscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eigness months, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, and New 'Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and should reserve the post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, mus be accompanied with the names of the writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to scribers.

subject of slavery in it, they may as justly refuse to read one which relates to money or the currency. It seems to me that when Patton's resolution passed, a great right of the people was invaded, and an American privilege trodden down, and an arrogant and tyrannical attitude assumed by the representatives of freemen, when they dared to say that they would not read a respectful petition. The right of petition, as it was one of the first to be asserted, should be the last to be abandoned on American soil.

With much respect,

I am your fellow citizen, No. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, and 65 Cornhill.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

SABBATH SUHOUL BOOKS.

THE subscriber has for sale 137 volumes of the Sabbath School and Youth's Library, besides the various books of instruction published for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Persons ordering Sabbath School Books, should send a list of what they have on hand.

D. S. KING,

on hand. D. S. KING,
Agent for the New England Conference, what they have on hand. April 25

PHINEAS HOWES,

LEMUEL TOMPKINS'

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, 13 WASHINGTON STREET, near Dock Square—where may be found a general assortment of Neck Stocks, Handkerchiefs. Gloves, Losiery, Suspenders, Hats, Umbrellas

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTO

cents per day. Persons employed by the companies are paid at the close of each month; the average amount of wages per month is \$100,000. A very considerable portion of the earnings is said to be deposited in Savings Bank. "As regards the health of persons employed," says the paper from which the shove facts are gleaned, "great numbers have been interrogated, and the result shows that six of the finales out of ten enjoy better health than before being employed in the mills; of males, one-half derive the same advantages. As regards their moral condition and character, they are not inferior to any portion of the community." There is an important omission in this statement. To enable us to form an intelligent opinion of the healthfulness of the occupation, we should be informed whether or not the health of the healthfulness of the occupation, we should be informed whether or not the health of any employed is injured.

Lowell is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of this most extraordinary country. It is just six tere, in an extensive the same and the result shows that a search of the same through the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though the live-long day. And this is but a specimen, though the live-long day are the same through the live-long day and the same through the live-long day. The same through the live-long day is the same through the live-long day and the same through the live-lo

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

ply their wants in regard to these important articles.

June 27.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Periodical and Book Store. WEEKS, JORDAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS. AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR

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ALL POPULAR PERIODICALS,

YOUNG MAN WANTED. Wanted, as a Clerk in a Bookstore, a young man about eighteen years of age. Respectable penmanship, a tact for business, and a good moral character, will be indispensable. A member of the M. E. Church, who can come well recommended for pier. ty and an interest in the institutions of the church, will be preferred.—Applicants may address D. S. KING, 32 Washington Street.

GENTLEMEN'S HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE, .. 40

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. J. B. HOLMAN, Manufacturer of HATS, CAPS, STOCKS and FURS, and dealer in Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Hats, Caps, &c. made to order at a few hours' notice. The above articles for sale by the case, dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices.

Aug. 22.

BOSTON WESLEYAN LIBRARY. LOCATED in the Library Room of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bromfield Street. Persons desirous of obtaining shares, or subscribing, will find the Librarian in attendance every Friday evening from 7 to 9.

Feb. 14.



BOARD, permanent and transient, may be eleaned at M. DAGGETT'S, No. 5 Brattle Square.

TERMS OF THE HERALD. 1. The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen provides within a paid at the close of the year.



Published

Vol. IX. No. 39.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN. D. S. KING, Agen

Office No. 32 Washing DAVID H. ELA, Pri

FOR ZION'S HERAL PREACHERS AID SOC Look at this! Those who are acquainted with

church, need not to be informed, the and are losing men of the higher moral worth from the itinerant to Not because they have altered the their devotion, or become tired of ministry, for they have not. They to the work, as they were when the their circumstances are different families, and, of course, have wan first. These in many cases, are r they toil through long and tedious the vigor of youth and manhood i gospel, in certain prospect of earl and a premature grave, yet, in ma most rigid economy, they scarcely to sustain them. Nay, some have for support, with whom we have con have been under the necessity of a with little or no probability of payi barrassing themselves beyond com-prising that such leave the itiner chools, merchandize, manufacturit

tive avocations. But their trouble ends not here. cases are destined to be widows, orphans. Hence the question, wh rushes upon the mind of a foul he "What will my wife and helpless I am gone?" is one of no trifling of feels it come over him like the c looks to fortune, but her favors he object : to friends, but, though will ing to bestow; to the church, but, I the Lord will provide. Thus in dequate support for himself and fam for them in widowhood and orpha upon by the same authority which the itinerant ranks, to leave those some other station of usefulness, be freed from those embarrassu wring his soul. Those who have or other property on which to depermay find it very easy to attribute the trust of Divine Providence;—they worldly mindedness, and congra that they "are not as other men;" in the ministry without these reson sion, or in prospect, who has a far him for bread, can sympathize wit knows their feelings too well not em he sighs and prays, and for t

labor and sacrifice.

To obviate these difficulties, the sideration was formed, as may be reading of the following "preamb

" We whose names are hereunto associate together for the purpose of the sick, infirm and aged members Conference, of the Methodist Epi have served the church and become perform ordinary ministerial duties; tressed widows and orphans of dece

Conference." Thus it will be perceived, all 1 to this Society are to be appropriat
of NEED, in sickness, old age, wido
age;—not to make up the deficie
irrespective of their health or ten
ces. Whatever claim those who h against the time of need, may have funds of the Conference, they have funds of this Society. Neither have who are so sick, infirm, or old, as doing "ordinary ministerial duty," provide for themselves by other mea

ows and orphans, even, any clain needy and distressed.

So that those who object to of funds of the Conference, because pockets of men of business and wea have lost their speaking powers, but in other respects, while the poor the work and out of it, doing the left to suffer, need have no fears this Society, since its funds are so this class of persons, and to no oth With this understanding, a very the members of the Conference came forward and pledged thems raise a specific sum in their circuit it themselves. The present month lay the subject before the church e poor and needy never want hel than in the Fall and Winter. this subject might not interfere v must come up in the course of th must come up in the course of the reasons, to say nothing of others, to be broached at every regular appoint ference immediately, and some planting the amount in demand. firmity and widowhood stand tearf sult of our effort. We should do would they should do for us in I and then speedily do thus for them is wicked to let them suffer. T church entitle them to a bed of

One superannuated ministergets his bread for himself and fam his brow, beside doing what he co himself outright, not only refused propriation from the scanty funds at its late session, but pledged hims DOLLARS out of his own pocket, to he Preacher's Aid Society. Shoul ated brethren, in better circumsta they would help the cause in mor May they, and may we all see the upon us, and do with our migni-SEPTEMBER is the month appoir gone. Now is the time to strike. it is done—ask and we shall receive ready—they are willing. Speak, t the widow's heart shall dance for dollars, or just what you subscrib A few cents from each member And who can refuso? Not one. by forming a society, or otherwise perhaps the best and easiest w